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Original.

For the Weekly Messenger. THE HEIDELBERGH CATECHISM. ¶. 12. FAREL THE PRIEST-SCOURGE.

A new epoch appears in the history of the Reformed Church, with the triumph of the

from the year 1535. Among the agencies by bold and indefatigable WILLIAM FAREL; one of the most original and extraordinary char-

He was born in Dauphiny, A. D. 1489, and brought up with great strictness in the princirection. There was that within him, howev- fanatic and he was no quack. er, which never could be satisfied with scholastic subtleties and mere outward observances; a vague feeling, that there might be and it gradually conducted him into a region of time with his own prejudices, and the various exposed from without, he yielded himself at length to the pure gospel of Christ. So deeply had popish views and conceptions wrought themselves previously into his interior life, that it was only with great difficulty and much effort he was able now to exclude the saints. from his worship, and address it all to God .-In the course of time, however, he succeeded in freeing himself completely from this difficulty; and in proportion as his heart had been wedded before to the popish idolatry, with all its forms and dogmas, it revolted from the whole system now with the most lively abhorrence. It stood forth to the view of his soul as a mass of abominations, and he was filled with anger and grief on account of his own

and the word of God became as a fire in his

bones, making it impossible for him to keep

silent; though as yet it seemed little better

the midst of great opposition and hazard. Switzerland became early an asylum, to which the persecuted heretics, as they were called, of France, in many cases betook themselves for safety; attracted at the same time, by the freedom of its institutions, and by the desire of becoming acquainted with the spirit and power of the reformation as it here prevailed. Among others, Farel, having already acquired some same as a friend to the new before. faith in his native country, came here, as early as the year 1524, and took up his abode at Basel. Oecolampadius was then laboring diligently and successfully in the place, in the character of a reformer; though there was as count already. This opened the way com- who had been brought over to the new docyet a strong opposition to his opinions. Farel pletely for the impetuous zeal of Farel, and trines while a student at Paris, and whom Faand soon began to take part, with his charac-which his nature seemed to require. He now vote himself to the work of the ministry. His found going forward. He obtained permission of the Senate to hold a public disputation, bold crusader; breaking down images, over-peared, that his usual importunity was after on certain theses or propositions relating to throwing altars, and sweeping out of the way all not so destitute of reflection, as might have gainst all opposition. The manner in which he acquitted himself on this occasion procured him great respect, and made a deep and lasting impression in favor of the cause he advo-

to the winds. It grappled with all that came

in selfishness, and always returning thither as they ought to be, he said, the work would of worship. Farel exerted himself happily, and so little regard was paid to his agonized acters, produced by the age to which he be- to its proper end. The spirit of Farel was soon be done. widely different from this. Love lay at the In the midst of these daring and hazardous entire change was wrought in the ecclesiastion as merrily as though nothing had occurred. foundation of all his activity, and uttered itself labors, he received a friendly letter from Zuing- cal affairs. Everything that might serve to through its most violent explosions. There le, begging him not to expose himself more keep up the spirit of popery, was removed. ples of popery. For a time, no man could be more devotedly attached to all the superstimore devotedly attached to all the superstirepresentations of this false system. His education at Paris, where darkness reigned triumphant at the time in the balls of science served only the time in the way been nerectore defined, in the way been nerectored once more to its primitive ed away.

Another remarkable fact connected with this Ball, was the removal of a Manager enwas at least a genuine man, pervaded with the already numbered with the dead—slain on the ter of Him, who "is a Spirit, and must be this Ball, was, the removal of a Manager enlife of God in all his movements; he was no field of battle, at Cappel.

should be something, in the form of truth, rough reformer indeed entertained himself a Der Luther, (The Luther). With the ideas ments, and to say mass, he gave him no rest, he was numbered with the Dead! Thus from spirit. He betook himself to the bible; the light of which proved exceedingly painful to him the gross light of which proved exceedingly painful to him the gross light of which proved exceedingly painful to him the gross light of which proved exceedingly painful to him the gross light of which proved exceedingly painful to disguise or conceal. Erasmus, he careful to disguise or conceal. Erasmus, he light of which proved exceedingly painful to disguise or conceal. Erasmus, he careful to disguise or conceal. Erasmus, he light of the betook himself to the bible; the of Rotterdam; which he was by no means of nearly the same import with Der Teufel. With the Man of Sin, when it appeared among least noises. The Chambersburg Feb. 22, 1841. strong prejudice against the world-famed man that prevailed of the saxon reformer, in these till the thing was corrected; and in no case the gay, alturing scenes of earth, he was Froben's wife; he was afraid to speak the Bern, to send a delegation to the valleys of reformation in Geneva, accordingly, was chahope and peace. After struggling for some all be wealthe Belland what was worst of Piedmont, to confer with the Waldenses, on racterised from the very start, by a free and all, he was like Balaam, hired to curse God's the subject of the Reformation. Farel was ap- manly independence of Rome in all respects, forms of corrupt authority to which he was exposed from without, he yielded himself at people, against his own better judgment.—

Erasmus called upon him for a personal extension of the principle, to this service. They visited the district action of the principle, to this service. They visited the district action of the principle, to this service. They visited the district action of the principle, to this service. planation; from which however he gained no cordingly, & caused a Synod to be called; in "the bible is the religion of protestants. satisfaction. He now turned to the magistracy which the Waldenses were persuaded to go for help; and such was his influence in this fully with the evangelical body in Switzerland, quarter, that Farel soon after received an or- in casting off every semblance of popish corder to quit the place.

He obtained permission now to preach at at this time resided, having been ejected from terwards fulfilled. his own dominions. Here his labor began to have very considerable effect. On one occasion, he was rudely interrupted while preach- been particularly directed before, by Zuingle. man. ing, and charged with damnable heresy. A The doctrines of the Reformation had already and the people generally sided with Farel; and were made in secret for their further propagain the end, the person who gave him the lie, tion; but the reigning tone of thought was all with anger and grief on account of his own zeal for it in time past. His feelings were naturally of the strongest kind. His whole spirit was moved within him, as he looked spirit was moved within him, as he looked for the congregation as well as to sign a paper to spirit was moved within him, as he looked for the congregation as well as to sign a paper to spirit was moved within him, as he looked for the same effect. This gave a new stimulus to ly bigotted and corrupt; and the people were had been confined to the house by sickness. The process of the excellent of the excellent

than madnes itself, to think of accomplishing any thing against the reigning interest. The evangelical doctrines had indeed begun to be preached, more, or less directly and openly, by a few persons in France; particularly, in Dauphiny, his native province. But it was in

characterised by the same restless uncalcula- from the place.

in its way under the form of opposition, with government of Bern, he was now employed licly tested by the word of God. A conference an earnestness which seemed like wild tempes- in various missionary tours through the adja- was held accordingly for the purpose, in the ous providence in the removal of this sister of an earnestness which seemed like wild tempes-tuous instinct, more than the result of clear cent districts, for the purpose of promoting the presence of the greater and smaller councils, the church, was to many a bitter stroke; yet fictious world of imagination, was now afthought and sober reflection. In ordinary reformation. This service he performed in a and a large assembly of ecclesiastical jurists to some it proved a joyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some it proved a poyful event.—When the forded her by calm and constant meditation or large and some its proved and so times, and with the most of men at any time, style, similar to what has been mentioned of and physicians. Farel conducted himself, in Minister announced her death at the meeting, such violence of spirit would deserve to be his movements in the district of Aelen. The this debate, with great calmness and self-pos- several individuals present, who had been the district of Aelen. condemned at once as extravagant & fanatical. magistrates of Bern exhorted him to proceed sesion, while he maintained the truth with the lingering under conviction, were led to realize But the period of the Reformation was no with a measure of forbearance in his work, most unflinching firmness; offering to die, if the danger of procrastination, and before they common time; and the men who were raised preaching only where a majority were willing to he failed to prove his positions from the bible. The monk found himself at length perfectly A few moments after her friend had left her preside over the mighty moral revolution were lose sight entirely of every such caution. He overpowered. "Let me send your doctrine room for the meeting, her husband entered, which at once awes and calms the spirit, inno common men. It will not do, to try the went forward, regardless alike of priests and to Paris and Lyons, and the other universities," and observing him to be apparently in a bet-

the wants of the time and the temperament of opposite interest, to put him down. When he Farel's banishment; Bern insisted on his being haste to return. In an instant, he was in her favorable change in her condition—"Better far the man. In the circumstances of the case, could not be kept out of the pulpit, it was usual allowed to remain; and Geneva had an inte-presence; though not before the icy hand of than these indications of recovery is the sweet of the reformation through his person. There was in the habit, at such times, of talking on, the case required to be done. Boldly he beof the reformation through his person.

There was in the naoit, at such times, or taking on, was no affectation, in his character. It was with the most perfect self-possession, as though gan to grapple with the reigning superstition, glory," on her lips, the spirit took its flight.

The sages the night following whilst the all the free evolution of his own nature, from he had been wholly unconscious of the distur- in season and out of season, in his old style. The scene the night following whilst the ty, on another occasion, "I wish I could conits innermost ground out, under the action of bance with which he was surrounded; till in The Council were alarmed and bade him be corpse lay in the house, was truly appalling, vey to you the deep feelings of repose and Reformed Church, with the triumph of the evangelical cause in Geneva. Here in the end, it may be said to have acquired its characteristic constitution and complexion, more acteristic constitution and complexion acteristic constitution acteristic constitution acteristic constitution acteristic constitution acteristic constitution acteristic than from any other source. Here the protestantism of France came in as a mighty tortestantism of France came in as a mighty torthen in the greatest anguish shricking out "O and given way, with thundering sound and of the great cathedral itself. The disclosure my wife, my murdered wife! sweet angelic times of the burning rose. I felt its holy rent, mingling itself with the protestantism of processant and of a plot, to murder the reformed and change creature!—O for one look or one word that beauty sinking through my inmost being the government, seemed to turn the government seemed t Switzerland, and carrying all afterwards in its own course. From France indeed, through of France indeed in making an important indeed i the medium of Geneva, the distinctive title Apollonius, of Tyana, was a quack; and Si- of the truth. At times, however, the hissing case became yet worse, when the pope issued our Ball, to rob me of my dearest earthly Reformed Church, seems to have been derivmeon the Stylite, who lived on the top of a and screaming would end in a violent assault a decree of excommunication against the city. It reasure!—Accursed dancing! what has it ed. In that country, this was the common pillar in the fifth century, to the admiration upon the preacher's person. The congrega
This operated as a death blow to the authori
done?—ruined my poor soul! O cruel wretch! appellation for all who renounced the faith of thousands, who came from every quarter to tion became a mob; and the bold intruder ty of Rome. The Council were persuaded at that I could scornfully turn my back upon her Rome, as in Germany all such were known be edified with the godly words which fell from was dragged from the pulpit, beaten, thrown length, to call a meeting of the people. Fa- tender admonitions.—But the last words I Rome, as in Germany all such were known as Protestant; and now when it became nehis lips,—was a quack. And many quacks down, trampled upon and kicked.

Women rel addressed them in strains of solemn overthere has in account direction will account the pulper, be and shildren were setting to the end by an all time of these that will account the end by an all time of the end by an all time of these that will account the end by an all time of the as Protestant; and now when it became necessary to distinguish more generally, between

there be in every direction still; quacks little
and children were actively concerned, in these
whelming eloquence. In the end by an altion of these, that will cause my heart-strings ly Father's mansion, who knew too much of cessary to distinguish more generally, between the followers of Luther and other protestants, and quacks big; seeming to be, what they be rough proceedings. The children were taught to break!"—The entrance of two young men that home to seek a resting place here. She the followers of Luther and other protestants, and quacks big; seeming to be, what the french denomination naturally came to be used for the purpose in all countries.

In and quacks big; seeming to be, what the flesh, what to hiss, and scream and shout. The women neva should go with the Reformation. This seemed to pierce his heart afresh. Addressing to be accomplished by the spirit! Such fell on him, when it came to a personal attack, took place engage to be, what to hiss, and scream and shout. The women neva should go with the Reformation. This seemed to pierce his heart afresh. Addressing to be accomplished by the spirit! Such fell on him, when it came to a personal attack, himself to them he said, "have you burnt your wearied and longing to mingle with the purpose." however Farel was not. The outward with like so many furies, tearing him with their edict, establishing and proclaiming this great tickets?—Had it not been for me your precihim rooted itself continually in the inward; nails, and pulling his hair from his head. In revolution in form, was issued on the twenty ous souls might have been saved, but ah! I feel as if I were sitting with Mary at the feet which it was accomplished, the most important and the result was power, such as quackery the midst of all however, he never suffered seventh day of the same month. and worthy, of notice is the ministry of the never can reach. Fanaticism again is zeal, himself to grow discouraged. If the friends pervaded with malign affection; taking its rise of the reformation would only be as bold as troduction of correct faith and a pure system ner of his bosom was consigned to the tomb,

Farel was not a man to suit the taste of the by the papists, during this time, appears some. or connivance, towards the symbols or badges arrangements completed, when the anticipated time-serving smooth going Erasmus, who re- what amusingly in the fact, that he was known of the popish superstition. When Pellican be- hilarity of the Dance was exchanged for a sided at this time in the city of Basel. The among them familiarly under the name of fore this continued to wear his sacerdotal vest-In 1531, it was resolved at a Synod held at his friends, even in the smallest points. The

ruption, both in doctrine and worship. Farel He obtained permission now to preach at urged them also to establish schools, engaging they are gathered here, however, not from the work quirements, and pre-eminent talent, is under to send them teachers; which promise he at this time resided beginning to send them teachers; which promise he at this time resided beginning to send them teachers; which promise he at this time resided beginning to send them teachers; which promise he at this time resided beginning to send them teachers; which has not been within reach; but from the work and pre-eminent talent, is under the time resided beginning to send them teachers; which promise he at the time resided beginning to send them teachers; which promise he at the time resided beginning to send them teachers; which promise he at the time resided beginning to send them teachers; which promise he at the time resided beginning to send them teachers; which promise he at the time resided beginning to send them teachers; which promise he at the time resided beginning to send them teachers; which promise he at the time resided beginning to send them teachers; which promise he at the time resided beginning to the time teachers.

On his way back, he made his first attempt on Geneva—a point to which his attention had account is given of this interesting and extraordinary warm contest ensued; in which both the prince gained some ground in the place, and efforts

It does not appear that Farel was ever regular of the priesthood in the part of the larly ordained, as a minister. The times were to put him out of the way. Under the prein some sort anarchial in Switzerland, in a re-text of an amiable conference, he and his combiguous point of view, when he began to preach; rade were invited to the house of the vicar of been experienced merely by the formal within the desired make authors do we find more beautiful speci-moving, repeating to herself whole chapters whole chapters of polished language, vigorous imagination of the Bible, and page after page of Milton and Oecolampadins seems to have thought, the diocese; where a company of ecclesiastics been experienced merely by thus far restoring ton, graceful, tender, and glowing thought. case, for waiving the outward formality of or- and abuse, every one of whom was found to few manual parts and abuse dination altogether. For it was only in com
be furnished secretly with a weapon. From few moments pause, she added, "it has run id and impressive manner in which her prin
ever present to her mind, mingled with the great man, that Farel first ascended the pulpit. pily, by the special providence of God, to make ill, the blessed news from the female prayer-render her one of the most captivating and in- an equal readiness to live or die, a saying We find him next laboring in the district of their escape; but it was now made plain, that meeting, that Mrs. —, had there for the first fluential writers of the British empire. How with the whole heart, "Behold the handmaid Aelen, under an appointment of the govern- Farel could not labor with any safety in Ge-

ting activity, for which it had been remarkable. In less than two years, however, we find him in the midst of Geneva again. Under In 1528, the "grand council" of Bern was the covert of an embassy, which was sent held, which resulted in a determination on the from Bern to this city, to make complaint of part of government to abolish popery. Of some public grievance, he gained admission gave full scope for the peculiar form of action rel not long before this had persuaded to demade open war upon pepery wherever it came movements now were marked with great pruevery vestige of ancient idolatry. All this been supposed. Cautiously he taught the ewas attended naturally enough, with much vangelical doctrines, at his own lodging, or in violence and confusion. The exasperated paprivate houses. Through the influence of the pists could not stand by and look quietly on, embassy from Bern, he procured from the among the retormers of Switzerland; sometimes in another; with but the pulpit on one occasion in which he able to prove from the scriptures—which was to some of the young converts, and also, if the geal of a missionary, and the courage of the pulpit on one occasion in which he able to prove from the scriptures—which was possible, to get Miss—— there, who is in the pulpit on one occasion in which he able to prove from the scriptures—which was possible, to get Miss—— there, who is in the pleasing hope is cherished, was translated to the pulpit on one occasion in which he able to prove from the scriptures—which was possible, to get Miss—— there, who is in the pleasing hope is cherished, was translated to the pulpit on one occasion in which he able to prove from the scriptures—which was possible, to get Miss—— there, who is in the pleasing hope is cherished, was translated to the pulpit on one occasion in which he able to prove from the scriptures—which was possible, to get Miss—— there, who is in but the pulpit on one occasion in which he store the pulpit on occasion in which he store the a martyr; reckless of all consequences, and deaf to the dictates of ordinary prudence; as though, in relation to poperv, the watchword though, in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the though in relation to poperv, the watchword of spreading the populace against him, by absurd stories of his dealing with the she had fixed upon to attend the place of pravers. gospel can by no means be approved; though devil. He was not to be moved however in she had fixed upon to attend the place of prayscene around that one illuminated spot, was The remains of this gifted lady were de-"Carthago delenda est" had been ringing in there is every reason to believe, that with this way. Next, a doctor of the Sorbonne, be-Farel it was animated by a genuine and ar- longing to the order of St. Dominic, was meeting, and advised her not to expose her-It is exceedingly difficult, to estimate fairly dent love to the souls of men, as well as an brought into the place, to preach in the cathethe moral character of Farel's zeal, in the uncommon zeal for the glory of God. On dral church, in the way of antidote to the poisson of the reference of the r to be of an absolutely fanatical complexion. all opposition gave way, and the field was monk, for a time, refused to answer for his the wishes of her friend. The lady had been It showed no respect to times, or persons, or thrown open completely for evangelical preach-opinions before a secular tribunal; at length but a short time seated in the congregation, however provoked by the reformer's accusa-Under the patronage and direction of the tions, he consented to have his doctrines pub- dead.

Thus was the way fully opened, for the inin this important work. In a short time, an feelings, that on Monday night the Ball went

J. W. N. *The facts presented in this number, rest mainly on

For the Weekly Messenger. THE FATAL BALL.

y voice of his friend involved in gross darkness. The presence of She was one of the excellent of the earth, enjoyed. Oecolumpadius, who wrote to him from time such a man as Farel, known throughout Swit- whose eye was ever fixed upon the glory of to time on the subject of his imprudences, was zerland as the Priest-scourge, could not be chief joy I remarked that I was placed to quietly endured. A malignant diabolical plot chief joy. I remarked, that I was pleased to tivated minds, poeuc taste and sensibility, in shone forth with increased brightness, while Lord to such a worm of the dust, is indeed male authors do we find more beautiful specimoving, repeating to herself whole chapters the body, but the soul has had a full cup."— The versification of her poems, the imagery The conviction of the inestimable value of ment of Bern, within whose jurisdiction the neva. His friends accordingly contrived to produced such a sudden thrill of cestacy as all able to cherish the hope that during her last "I feel," she would say, "as if hovering time found the Savior precious to her soul, deligntful, then, is it for the Christian to be of the Lord. Be it according to thy word." most to prove fatal to my weak frame."— illness, she was brought effectually to the between heaven and carth," and she seemed Mentioning a number of cases of conversion Savior, and that when she expired, she died so raised towards the sky, that all worldly that had occurred since she last attended preach- calmly and happily in the Lord, ing, "O," said she, "I have been so much better for a few days, that to-morrow night I think I might venture to go."-Precious saint! little did she think that her meeting on that night, would be in heaven with Abraham, rectness of these observations, may prove in-Isaac, and Jacob, and all the blood-washed teresting and beneficial to every enlightened throng.—When I arose to leave, she took me believer in Jesus who peruses these pages, and by the hand and with a countenance expres- may augment the gratification of those who sive of the deep emotions of her heart, observ- often read her exquisite poems, "A Domestic ed, "I have thought much for a few days of Scene;" "The Graves of a Household;" ed, "I have thought much for a few days of Scene; "The Graves of a Louisinoid, to it, she repeatedly exciaimed, "Deautiful!" and with her eyes upraised, she agree on earth as touching any thing that tude." they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven; —and now, dear Mrs. Hemans died, she was extremely unsister, I want to have you join in pleading for well. When among the mountain scenery to her darling Charles, and her faithful sister the conversion of my dear husband. No of the fine county of Wicklow, during a Anna, that she felt all at peace within her bodoubt you have heard of his being one of the storm, she was struck by one beautiful effect som. Her calmness continued unbroken, till, while all they held sacred was thus rudely senate first an order for his own safety; and night. O how I was pained this morning to the hills; it was produced by a rain-bow at nine o'clock, on the evening of Saturday; cated. Henceforward we find him working profaned before their eyes. Farel was not afterwards a requisition that the clergy should hear him say that he intended to send tickets of the cause in auto or the cause in auto o

> however thought it judicious to comply with before a message arrived that Mrs. -

free workings of Luther's soul; rigidly and people. Wherever he could get an opportuni- he exclaimed "and see whether they will not ter humour than he had usually been since the closely with the formulas of our common every- ty he would mount the pulpit, often in the condemn it." "You may send it to an angel," commencement of the revival, she took occaday life; any more than it will do to subject very midst of some popish ceremony going was the energetic reply, "and if an angel sion to entreat him not to attend the Ball. William Farel, the far famed Priest-Scourge of error on the spot. Such was the force of errors in church. When he got into the pulof the South. We may find it impossible to his eloquence, that his harangues in these cir- pit however, he made complaints of unjust tioned; he replied, that he had. In an affective

Poor man! We hoped the fruits of genuine provocations and indignities, if only he might danger than yours," he remarked, in the way been heretofore defiled; and the worship of the morning cloud and early dew, quickly pass-

worshipped in spirit and in truth." Farel could gaged with the husband of the deceased in all were borne in the most uncomplaining The light in which Farel was looked upon never patiently endure any sort of indulgence making the preparations. Scarcely were the destiny for eternity. Chambersburg, Feb. 22, 1841.

Biographical,

Notes on the last illness of Mrs. Hemans. "For she was born beyond the stars to soar, And kindling at the source of life, adore."

It is peculiarly delightful to the intelligent and devout mind to learn, in any instance, the authority of Kirchhofer's "Das Leben Wilhelm Fathat an individual possessed of superior acrel's, aus den Quellen bearbeitet. Zurich, 1831." quirements, and pre-eminent talent, is under notices of it in Tholuck's Literarischer Anzeiger for and that that individual enters - eternity, 1832, and in the Biblical Repertory for 1833. In the reposting uniformed confidence in the love agreement is given by the state of the grace of the gospel, 1832, and in the Biblical Repertory for 1833. In the reposting uniformed confidence in the love and atonement of the Redeemer; and when this purson is one who exerts a commanding power over his age, as a writer, whether in prose or poetry, it is most refreshing to ascertain that the divinity of the Christian reli-It was during a revival of religion in the gion is recognized; and that the claims of that the tenderness and affectionateness of the

- "Soaring to the world Of light, and fadeless joys above."

A few concise notes to exemplify the cor-

Shortly after her arrival in Ireland, where seif, and mentally praying. cing and carrying brightness into the depth of er, to that uninterrupted erest which remainwrapt in the profoundest darkness.

dominant taste, and it is mentioned respecting with the following lines, from a dirge of her her, that the diligent and earnest perusal of own:the Holy Scriptures was a well-spring of daily and increasing comfort. She now contemplated her afflictions in the right manner, and what alone can be called the things that

When the cholera was raging in Dublin

this was the natural, and probably the most to hiss and shrick, with the view of drowning rest in preserving the friendship of both. death had commenced his grasp. A sweet religious peace which I feel gradually overeffective form, for the development of the life his voice. The indomitable man, however Meanwhile Farel had judged for himself, what heavenly smile rested on her countenance, shadowing me, with its dove-pinions, excluding

Her confidential attendant, a most interesting young female, devotedly attached to her mistress, expressed herself in the following deof my Redeemer, hearing the music of his voice, and learning of him to be meek and lowly,' and then she would say, 'O, Anna, do you not love your kind Saviour? The plan of redemption was indeed, a glorious one; humility was, indeed, the crowning work. I am like a quiet babe at his feet, and yet my spirit is full of his strength. When any body speaks of his love to me, I feel as if they were too slow; my spirit can mount alone with him into those blissful realms, with far more rapidity."

The sufferings of Mrs. Hemans, prior to manner. Never was her mind overshadowed by gloom; never would she allow those around her to speak of her condition as one deserving of commiseration. Hersister finally remarks, "the dark and silent chamber seemed illumined by light from above, and cheered with songs of angels, and she would say, that, in her intervals from pain, no poetry could express, nor imagination conceive, the visions of blessedness that flitted across her fancy, and made her waking hours more deightful than those even that were given to temporary repose.

At times her spirit would appear to be aleady half etherealized. Her mind would seem to be fraught, with deep, and holy, and incommunicable thoughts, and she would entreat to be left perfectly alone, in stillness and darkness, to commune with her own heart, and reflect on the mercies of her Savior. She continually spoke of the unutterable comfort which she derived from dwelling on the contemplation of atonement, and stated that this alone was her rod and staff when all earthly supports were failing.

In the heaviest affliction, she desired the assurance to be given to one of her friends,

"The sweetness of her couch,"

things were obscured and diminished to her view, while the ineffable glories of eternity

dawned upon it more and more brightly,
In her physician, Dr. Croker, Mrs. Hemans was wont to say, she had at once a physician and a pastor. He frequently read to her from a little book which she dearly loved, and which he had first made known to her -a selection from the works of Archbhishop Leighton. The last time of her listening appeared occupied in communion with her-

posited in a vault beneath St. Anne's church; During her last illness, Mrs. Hemans de- in Dublin, almost close to the house where lighted in the study of sacred literature, and she died. A small tablet was placed above this account probably it was, that his labors son which was felt to be at work. Farel as I did previous to my sickness, with the examon standard, especially as this is found to in the end proved so much more successful charged him before the council, with teaching ception of being a little more weak." She dominant taste, and it is mentioned respecting with the following lines from a direct of her

> "Calm on the bosom of thy God, Fair spirit rest thee now; E'en while with us thy footsteps trode; His seal was on thy brow.

"Dust to its narrow house beneath Soul to its place on high; They that have seen thy look in death, No more may fear to die."

[Lon. Even. Mag.

A HINT TO PREACHERS.—Christianity is for the daily use of homely people. Precepts affeeting the happiness of this life, and doctrines viewless danger, between which and ourselves involving all the interests of the next, are not Shakespeare to the dissecting knife of a cold forward at the time. On the other hand, preach any other doctrine, let him be accursed." Discovering, however, that his purpose was the sense of an entire dependance upon him, truth appears among mankind in her serence and merely speculative criticism. And the same thing holds undoubtedly, in the case of was ready to interrupt them and convict them was ordered by the government, to recant his she then inquired whether he had actually the specific to the dissecting sine a state of entire serenity."

Discovering, however, that his purpose was the service of the serv approve or justify many things that appear in cumstances were often attended with great treatment; which led to his being sent to pri- tionate manner she began to expostulate with surely and progressively, with regard to the attends her, but it is an eloquence of which the approve or justify many things that appear in his life. His brother reformers did so at the time, and gave him abundance of wholesome advice on the subject of moderation; which in general seems to have answered very little pur
This brother reformers did so at the time, and gave him abundance of wholesome advice on the subject of moderation; which in general seems to have answered very little pur
Things were now brought to a crisis. The general seems to have answered very little pur
Things were now brought to a crisis. The general seems to have answered very little pur
Things were now brought to a crisis. The wanted none of her preaching, and darted out of the house. He had but just reached him it was supposed to expostulate with son, as a punishment for his contumacy.

Things were now brought to a crisis. The wanted none of her preaching, and darted out of the house. He had but just reached his being sent to pri
tionate manner she began to expostulate with son, as a punishment for his contumacy.

Things were now brought to a crisis. The wanted none of her preaching, and darted out of the house. He had but just reached his light, and at times, even to flash forth with light, and at times, even to flash forth with light, and at times, even to flash forth with son, as a punishment for his contumacy.

Things were now brought to a crisis. The wanted none of her preaching, and darted out of the house. He had but just reached his began to expositely with a present to the son, as a punishment for his contumacy.

Things were now brought to a crisis. The wanted none of her preaching, and darted out of the house. He had but just reached his began to expositely with a surely and progressively, with regard to the effect. In one case, he but it is an eloquence of which the wanted none of her preaching at the surely and progressively with a strend with a continued to burn with a steady and holy light, and at times each of the feellest.—Edinburgh Recomment of the preaching at the surely and progressively with a stren general seems to have answered very little purpose. Still a great deal must be allowed to

course, all efforts were made on the part of the influences from abroad. Freyburg demanded his wife was fainting, and he was sent for in sion, she finely expressed, when there was a view.

Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Messenger. But I will sing of thy power; Yea I will sing aloud of thy mercy in the morning."-PSALM LIV. 16v. III.

In thought I sped a little farther on-And next I came into the mourner's house, Where those who wept-sincerely mourned the loss Of one—on whom their fondest hopes were built. As I the group of relatives approached Who had just witnessed the last struggle, And now in poignant anguish, stood around [break. The bed of death-methought their hearts would Nor could we wonder-if they did. Outstretched Before them lay-a youth-the only stay On whom a widow mother might depend. No wonder if the feeble strings which bind The spirit to the body, would in seasons Such like this-give way and melt when bathed In such a flood of serrow. But one, of angel form-among them all Seemed most to grieve; stood nearest to the corpse And watched with almost vacant stare—that brow On which the burning kiss of love she often Had imprinted—that form inanimate And cold as marble slab, that soon would mark The last resting place of her beloved. To him, she had given her earliest love; For from their infancy—they had been As brother and as sister. Confiding In each other's love—they made the joys of each The happiness of both—and if one heart Was sorrowful, the other felt it too. Thus had they lived, till scarce a twelvementh since They stood at Hymen's altar and there laid Their solemn yow and were pronounced by him-Who ministers in holy things-One flesh. No form they needed to unite their souls; For they were one, as they had always been; And now there seemed—no obstacle to bliss— The mother—and the wife looked up to him—

manhood. And to a good old age—her greatest joys. Alas! how soon may love's endearing hopes Be blasted by the ruthless hand of death. How vain our confidence to place, in aught That savours of mortality-or build On any other than the Rock of Ages! O sinner, make this Rock thy trust-thy hope, Thy sure foundation and thy confidence. Firm as the everlasting hills it stands; Not death-nor the rude blasts of time-nor yet The whirlwind dire-that shall creation sweep When the last trumpet shall proclaim that "Time No longer" shall exist-can e'er lay waste The work, however weak, that thou mayst raise

The one-the stay of her declining years,

The other—as the source from which should flow

Life sweetest streams-through years of ripening

Upon its lofty summit. Harrisburg, Pa. Feb., 10, 1841.

Original.

For the Weekly Messenger. THE CONFUTATION.

"Perhaps, Barbara, I shall not be home before evening," remarked Mr. Traxler to his wife, one morning after worship, "I am about to ride over to Captain Strobel's, that I may overset some of his opinions. You know he work, and reading on it, as you have seen, at nights; and now I feel tolerably well fortified with arguments. I think I can confute him."

coat and dress up a little. Speaking in favor | that you are not indifferent to it." cal speaking; and you should certainly appear question!" as well as on the Sabbath. I will go and put out your Sunday clothes."

"Your mother," remarked Mr. Traxler, to his daughter, when his wife had left the room -Wour mother is always careful that every taking advantage of the market. To do this one of us should appear respectable when going abroad; which is all well enough, and I hope, Mary, you will profit by her example; solves. I had observed too that many perbut then she puts a little too much trust in outward looks. She seems to think that a controversy is no better than a courtship, that may be carried on more powerfully in a new coat. Now this is not the fact, my daughter. In managing a controversy, it matters very little how a person may be dressed, provided | side of the question; and I now feel heartily only he be well furnished with the arguments."

"But, father," inquired his daughter, "when you have confuted Captain Strobel, will he not be angry at you?"

"No, no, Mary," answered her father; "I see you know but little about controversies. your adversary. You must never let him it. Now squire Schlosser is a good enough no concern in these matters.' man, to be sure, but he falls a little short in this particular. He begins at once with his no doubt, could manage that part of the conflat assertions and contradictions; which puts troversy; but what were some of his arguhis opponent on his guard, and makes him use | ments for education?" all his strength; thus becoming only more fixed and rooted in his opinions. The squire ucation could be turned to bad purposes, to be

entered. "I am really glad you think of taking but habits and disposition; for had he taken up him along. It will be nothing out of your the notion that he was either too rich to need way to call at his house; and he will be cer- learning, or too great a genius to require study tainly willing to go, as he is always pleased or application, he had much better be kept with such errands. I shall now have no more at home; as neglecting his books at the schools, uneasiness about you, Solomon, since I know he would, of consequence, fall into bad habits, the squire will be along."

I shall meet my adversary alone. I stand in proper abilities, habits and feelings, (those were no want of the squire's assistance. I shall take his words) so certainly as any thing can be nothing along with me but the subscription that is human, he would come out an ornabook. When the minister gave us that excel- ment and blessing to the community. Then ent discourse on the centenary, and so many he spoke of my son Samuel, who, he said, persons went forward and put down their was a lad of the right sort; and he has alnames, you remember Capt. Stroble stood a most persuaded me to put the hoy to the learnloof. He was also talked with by himself, as | ing; for indeed he seems to have a turn that I have been told; but he still held out that way, as he has read through all the books in education is of no use. Notwithstanding all the house, and as many as he could borrow this, I am not afraid to meet him yet! and when I bring you home the subscription book | bout his behaviour; but then he is so well with his name down in it for five hundred disposed and so good a worker on the farm, dollars, then, Barbara, you will know in what that I hardly know how I can part with him." way I have succeeded.

that has round corners. Somehow I think other arguments did the squire put forth?"

you always look best in a collar that has round

Wrapt up in his drab overcoat and mounted rode slowly along for more than a mile, enturning down the lane which led towards the wares. The bark of the old house-dog, howcomes which are characteristic of country fam-Being ushered into a comfortable stove room,

after having been divested of his whip, gloves and overcoat in the passage, he could not have well desired a more suitable arena for commencing a controversy. Still of course, he shewed off, in the first place, his familiar manners. To please the parents he spoke friendly to the children, he patted one little fellow on the head, and asked another if he would go home with him. Then while warming his fingers at the stove, he started up some old joke that he always had with Mrs. Strobel when they met, about her coffee. The consequence of which was that the good lady, after some minutes, left the room for the kitchen; for she wished to keep up the report abroad, of which she was not ignorant; it being generally acknowledged that she could prepare the richest dish of that smoking beverage, and the spongiest flannel cakes to accompany it, that could be met with in the country. Soon afterwards was heard the preparatory grinding of the mill, and then a fluttering and squalling among the hens at the barn, which falling on the quick ear of Mr. Traxler, persuaded him that matters were all going on as they should in the kitchen department. All the while, however, as if not observing these prognostics of coming entables, he seemed wholly engaged in an animated talk with Capt. Strobel athe hapless condition of the banks; the important Fourth of March; and the enormous debt of the Commonwealth. Still as it regarded the last subject, Mr. Traxler was fully of opinion that the resources of the state were amply sufficient to pay off all her debts, provided they

could only be brought into action. "But after all," he remarked, "the real wealth of a country is not so much in her productions as in her people. To turn her various articles to their proper use, it is highly holds the unscriptual idea that Education is important that her citizens should be educated. of no use. I have been thinking on the mat- It is all right enough, Captain, that our farms fulness. ter now for several days, while engaged at my | should be kept in good order, and our children taught to work; but, at the same time, we should not neglect their education."

"I fall in with you there precisely," cried "Well, Solomon, if you think of going," said the Captain, "I am deeply impressed with the his wife, "you had better throw of your old benefit of education, and I feel happy to hear

"Why how is this!" cried Mr. Traxler,

"I had for some time been of that way of thinking," replied Capt. Strobel.

"It had struck me that a farmer's only business was attending to his cattle and crops, and he required but little learning; and, as for other people, they should look out for themsons, who had received an education, used it for bad purposes; and this put me out of conceit of it. But Squire Schlosser has been over, of late, several times, to see us, and he has shewn me that I had been all wrong. He has brought me over, as you say to the other ashamed of my old notions."

"And pray, sir," inquired Mr. Traxler "what were some of his arguments?"

"He said," answered the captain, "it was taking a low view of life to think its only object was the making of money, or sensual en-In arguing you must never grow angry with joyment. He remarked that we lived in an age-of action, and every christian at any rate, know you wish to confute him. You must should be helping forward the benevolent enfall in with him very much at first, till he terprises; that the farmer had no better exthinks that you hold the same doctrines with cuse for standing aloof than any other person. himself. When you have thus put him off his It was his bounded duty and privilege to act, guard, you must let fall some objection to his act as well as that of the minister. To be way of thinking which he cannot get over, for sure, he might not be so well gifted to his life. At the same time, take away all ob- speak, but then he could give of his substance structions between you and him, and show which was often as powerful as eloquence. him some of your beauties, and you will thus Our blessed Savior too requires all his folbring him over, Mary, to your own side of the lowers to work in his cause, and no man can question without his knowing any thing about innocently fold up his arms and say: I have

"Well, well," cried Mr. Traxler, "the squire,

"He said," replied Capt. Strobel, "that edis not a bad scholar, and his arguments are sure, but so could wealth or any other possesound and weighty; but yet, I am sorry to sion. There was no good thing on earth which say it, he is not just the proper man for using might not be used improperly; but then he them. It takes one sort of persons to hammer wished me to observe the benefits it had brought out swords and another to handle them. Should to many nations; and that without it our con-I wish, at any time, to be defeated in a condition would be nothing better than that of troversy I would gain my object a good deal heathens or savages. Pains, he allowed, sooner, I imagine, by taking the squire along." should always be taken, before sending a lad "The Squire!" cried Mrs. Traxler as she to college, to find out not only his abilities,

which would unfit him in after life, for all "Uneasiness!" cried Mr. Traxler. "You useful occupations and render him a curse to need have no uneasiness about me, Barbara. society. But should a lad be chosen of the from the neighbors; and I have no trouble a-

"Part with him, by all means," said Mr. "Well, Solomon," said Mrs. Traxler, "we Traxler, "for he will be a credit to our counwill see. But really it would be a wonder- try; and his being a good worker on the ful thing if you should do this when the min- farm, I consider his best recommendation, for I ister has failed. But your clothes are all ready have always heard that, though a person should blue coat, your red spotted vest; and a collar er throw off his industrious habits. But what

senses. It would be their comfort in prosper- frequently adopt this mode of charity. Ingaged, no doubt, in summing up and arrangity and their support in adversity. But I wish stances we know there are, but they are only ing his arguments; but, at length, feeling per-you had only heard him speak of scholarships. haps pretty secure and confident of success, They were possessions, he said, which, when their value, and desire their multiplication. was kept up for the rest of the journey. On good for ages. The persons too continually stantly, by selecting one after another of the selected for their benefits, esteeming their pri- most promising youth among their less weala scholarship, he said, would be like holding and waste its sweetness on the desert air," door of the kitchen was opened, and out of it but talented, into their proper sphere. It would garden, and enabled to diffuse its fragrance a lad was seen issuing and running, at full be sending into the world a succession of usespeed, across the road towards the barn, into ful men, the circles of whose happy influences, which he entered. Then, in a few minutes, he said, over the minds of others, would wiemerging from the same building Capt. Strobel den and be felt not only through all countries. Reform, he felt the necessity of a friend and himself appeared, a portly, comfortable look- & ages, but even in the farthest depths of eter- colleague on whose intelligence, prudence, and ing farmer in a broad rimmed hat, and salt nity. It is difficult for a man of my age, Mr. firmness he could place reliance, and embracand pepper clothes, walking over soberly and Traxler to give up his old habits, & I have been ed the opportunity to present his beloved Juda therefore, on riding up to the gate and alight- ded to purchase a scholarship; & as you hold ing, met with one of those warm hearty wel- the subscription book, I was just thinking of riding over to your house and putting down my name for five hundred dollars."

"I can save you that trouble," replied the other, drawing the book from his pocket, "for luckily I have brought it along with me."

It surprised the wife and daughter of Mr. Traxler, on his having returned home, that, notwithstanding his victory, he manifested so little exultation. The fact is, however, he could not help thinking but that it had been partly achieved by Squire Schlosser; yet having spoken, before he had set out, not over highly of that neighbor's controversial abilities, he now felt ashamed to acknowledge it.

"And you really have his name!" They both exclaimed as they looked into the book; "in his own hand writing, and for five hundred dollars! Well, I never would have thought it! And what argument did you use, Solomon And was he angry at you, father? And was Mrs. Strobel in the room? And may she not have scolded him, father, after you had left?' "No; no," cried Mr. Traxler; "Mrs. Stro-

bel was not present at the contest, to be sure, but afterwards, while filling up the cups at the table, she expressed her satisfaction, and said she would do something herself before the year was out. The debate was conducted with a great deal of candour on both sides; and though some very powerful arguments were brought forward betwixts us, yet we never bout their private concerns and the affairs of once lost our good humour; and so much the nation. They spoke of the high price, skill was displayed throughout that it really but superior worth, of the sapling cloverseed; seemed as if we were both on the same side of the question from the very first." W. M. N.

> For the Weekly Messenger. -LEO JUDA.

We now present you some account of another of these worthies, who, though less known, and less eminently graduated on the in learning, in amiable personal characteristics, in firm adherence to the sacred cause; and in noiseless labours and extensive permanent use-

observance of the law of celibacy by the preva- as-early as the days of Constantine an attempt lent practice of concubinage. Leo commence was made in the council of Nice to impose ed his education under the tuition of the cele- celibacy on the clergy generally, but the efbrated Crato, and in 1505, removed to Basil, fort was vigorously opposed and rejected. is a great deal better, at any rate, than politi- thought you were on the opposite side of the his studies, and enjoyed the instructions and ceived the confirmation of popular opinionbach. They took the degree of Master of siastical laws, or decisions of councils. In the superstitions, which had been interwoven in the territories of papal domination. the essential elements of the Church, but venand when the attack was made, they approvcasting out the abominations, which had long

sheltered there under imperial protection. During his residence at Basil, Juda was chosen deacon of the church of St. Theodore, but did not long retain the situation. Soon after Zuingle's settlement as pastor or chaplain took the office of a deacon under him, and devoted his leisure hours to his favourite studies, and the translation into German of some of the more important works of Erasmus.-With the affection of brothers like-minded, these faithful priests pursued the work to which their Lord and Master had called them. They diligently employed the means, which the ample library of the monastery placed within their reach, for enlightening their own minds, and enlarging the compass of their intelligence; while they were equally zealous to communicate the same illumination to all over whom their influence extended; and in this good work they enjoyed the countenance and support of the enlightened head of the establishment—the Baron of Geroldseck.

Leo maintained an active correspondence with his friends in Alsace, especially his mother. From her he received affectionate admonitions against gambling, female intercourse, and wicked companions; and he sent her in return some of Luther's works-particularly his exposition of the Lord's Prayer; thus evincing as much anxiety for her religious improvement, as she did for his moral character .-When his mother died in 1529, he received his sister and her son and kindly provided for

This son, John Smith, or Fabritius, as he which could be tortured into insignificancy,* cle of these bitter invectives—in one of which ing at Honlolulu. Our passage was made in of praise to a glorified Savior. If children are

our children might lose their other property by to Zurich, and educated and provided for him same time an evangelical bagpipe player. One misfortune or want of management, but their as his own child. We have often wondered of these sarcastic epigrams is preserved and Wrapt up in his drab overcoat and mounted on his substantial sorrel horse, Mr. Traxler education would remain while they had their that benevolent men of wealth did not more on his substantial sorrel horse, Mr. Traxler education would remain while they had their that benevolent this mode of charity. Inhe touched his steed with his heel and whip, once paid for, required no expenses, like houses when off they started at a rapid trot, which or barns, to keep them up, and their titles were keep a protege in a course of education constant. house, observing no persons stirring abroad, he thought he would come on the family unathought he would come on the family unathought he would come out useful citizens. The possessing of How "many a flower, born to blush unseen, ever, soon gave the alarm; and presently the a gate through which we could admit the poor, might thus be transferred to the frequented over the bosom of society! After Zuingle had settled at Zurich, and

leisurely towards the house, to be ready, no gathering money now for years, but consider- as a candidate for the first appropriate vacant object. Traxler's coming. Our hero, ing the importance of education, I have concluvenerable church of St. Peter, of which he was chosen pastor in 1522, though he did not enter on his duties in it until the following year .-Although Zuingle had already proclaimed the truth in Zurich for several years, little progress had yet been made in external reform. Most of the obnoxious rites and ceremonies, which had been foisted into the Church during the dark ages, still maintained place in the public services. Zuingle had wisely devoted his principal attention to the illustration of the Scriptures, and the diffusion of rational principles, and intelligent views among the people; aware no doubt that any attack upon the exwere prepared for it, would only raise a storm foot!"—I accordingly banished my fear, put against himself, which would be likely to arrest his progress and would in reality confer forward. no essential benefit on the community. Of what avail could be the prohibition of the mass, the destruction of the images, and the removal of the relics, if the people were still to remain in the blindness of ignorance and superstition? Leo found the mass still practised at St. Peters, and did not refuse to participate in its observ-

ance. Yet he soon found occasion to manifest the firmness of his enlightened purpose in opposition to falsehood and superstition. When a preacher in the Augustine Monastery attempted to amuse and deceive an audience with legends and falsehoods, Leo interrupted Prior;—and ye, my dear fellow-citizens, be a desire to whisper in their ear: "Put down time until all perished but the four. not afraid, of disturbance; I will do every thing in the spirit of the Gospel." A tumult however was raised, which had well nigh occasioned the effusion of blood, but was at length allayed by some ludicrous circumstances.-While the idle, and vicious priests and monks hated and opposed him, he was protected and supported as a faithful defender of Scriptural Christianity by all who knew and revered the truth-and the number of such men was not

small when he arrived at Zurich. Clerical celibacy had long prevailed in the scale of fame, falls behind few, if any of them Catholic Church, with which the reforming pastors of Zurich, were still connected. It was early commended even by writers distinguished for intelligence and piety as a life of greater perfection than the conjugal state; Leo Juda was a native of Alsace, and a and the propensity to monachism so prevalent year or two younger than Zuingle and Luther. in the primitive ages of the Christian dispensa-His father was a priest, who compensated his tion gradually increased its reputation. Even where in company with Zuingle he pursued But the practice gradually extended, and relectures of the distinguished Thomas Witten- confirmation more efficient than that of Eccle-Arts together in 1512, and Leo soon after re- eleventh century the decisive act issued from ceived ordination, and became preacher at St. the holy court of Gregory VII. utterly forbid-Pilt, or Hippolytus in his native country. His ding marriage to all ecclesiastics. The Germind was too much enlightened however, and man clergy were the last to submit to this ophis taste for literary pursuits too strong, to pressive decree, and the first to escape from permit him to relish the duties of a Catholic the restraints it imposed, and the licentiousparish priest; and he accordingly soon aban- ness it fostered. The Swiss divines led the doned his charge, although they had become way in this department of Reformation, and strongly attached to him, and returned to Basil Leo Juda was only preceded by William Roubli to enjoy the society of the celebrated Erasmus, and Hans Schmid.—He was forty years of and devoted himself wholly to the pursuits of age when he married Catharine Gmunder a literature. Did not the hand of Providence native of St. Gall and a liberated nun from direct this movement to prepare him for future the Abbey of Einsiedlin. Zuingle's marriage usefulness, and at the same time to bring him followed a few months after, (April 1524,) and within the sphere of those illuminating influ- Luther's, after much hesitation and many ences, which preceded the public exhibition of doubts, in the following year. So strong was the Reformation? Basil was then the literary the popular sentiment still, that considerable capitol of the Helvetic confederacy, a lumi- opposition was made, and in some places mobs nous point in a region of darkness. Here were raised, and the lives of individuals Wittenbach and Erasmus were disseminating threatened. Christian liberty however prethose liberal principles, which when carried vailed with the progress of Christian knowlinto action—a result from which they them. edge, and the inalienable right of the clergy to selves shrunk—necessarily led to the extirpathe comforts and the cares of domestic life tion of all the superstitions and characteristic was e-tablished in all the protestant branches rites of the papal system. They clearly saw, of the Church, while celibacy with all its licen-& exposed without hesitation the abuses, and tious results still maintains its ground in all Zuingle and Leo were yet the only pastors. tured not to raise a finger for their removal; who were heartily and boldly engaged in the

work of Reformation. "They alone," says ed; but when the conflict became warm, and an ancient Biography of Leo Juda, "preachthe wrath of Leo X. began to sulminate, Eras- ed the Gospel in the great and populous city mas at least retired from the contest, and of Zurich. The concourse of hearers from the sought security by flattering the Pope, and country was great, for every body was anxcensuring the men, who, enlightened by his lous to hear the new doctrine. The governinstructions, and stimulated by the Holy Spirit ment removed every thing which they underof the Gospel, were carrying the lamp of truth stood to be opposed to the influence of the into the dark places of the Church, and boldly word of God, and encouraged the reformers to proceed; engaging to support them so long as they advanced in accordance with the Scriptures. When they had laid the foundations of their faith, and defended their doc- had deserved so highly of the Athenians, was trines in two public disputations, they abolish- unjustly condemed to die, his son attending ed in 1524 the processions of monks and him to receive his last commands immediatepriests, and forbade the Sacrament to be car- ly before his death, he charged him never to his literary retreat his old friend Juda, who ried about the streets—appointed persons to revenge it on the Athenians.—Buck. take the bones and relics from the churches and bury them-removed the organs from the house of God-put an end to the ringing of bells for the dead, the consecration of salt and water in baptism, the use of palm branches on the sunday before Easter (Palmsunday,) the final unction, and many similar ceremonies, which have no authority in the word of God. The Bishop of Constance (to whose See Zurich belonged) was highly displeased at these measures; as were also the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, the Abbess of the Firan Minister, the country abbots, monks, nuns, and ecclesiastics, several of the Senators, and many citizens and countrymen; and especially those of the nobility, who were on good terms with the French, those who received pensions† and cherished a military spirit—all these both secretly and openly sought to silence Zuingle and Leo and their adherents, and eradicate their doctrines from the minds of the people."

This opposition frequently threatened and endangered their lives. Their houses were assailed by night with stones and other mislary of slander was exhausted to stamp their names with infamy and the most scurrilous satires and lampoons were industriously cir- from a distance of twenty or thirty miles on was called, according to the absurd custom of | culated to enlist popular feeling against them.

Die hand ein' gemeine Bulschaft Die frisset Haber und Heuw. This was confronted by the following retort, put forth by some friend of the Reformers. Der Zuingle und der Leuw . Die predigends' Evangelium, Das manchen Christen freuw.‡

N. R. (TO BE CONTINUED.) Baltimore 1841.

* These metamorphosed appellations form a curi-*These metamorphosed appellations form a curtous episode in the history of the Reformation. We will subjoin a specimen. Schwartzerd converted into Greek, became Melancthon—Hausschein, Oeco-Tampadius—Geissheuser, Myconius—Kursner, Pellican—Buchman, Bibliander—Steiner, Lapidarius—Zimmerman, Xylotectus—and Staeheli made Chalibacalus.

† Rewards for military services rendered to foreign princes and governments.

† We here give the literal meaning of the above, but no translation can do justice to such effusions.

Zuingle and Leo Possess a common brutism,

Which feeds on oats and hay. Zuingle and Leo-They preach the Gospel, And many pious rejoice.

For the Weekly Messenger. PUT DOWN YOUR FOOT!

When I was quite a little child, I was endeavoring to cross a piece of ice on my way to school, in the usual childish way, scarcely putting down my tottering feet, and sliding at every step; when my father, who was observing me cried out "Lydia! Put down your

The recollection of this little incident, and the brief precept of my father, has been of shore.-When within about half a mile from much service to me in the slippery ways of the shore, she found he was dead, and she was life; and I have felt almost constrained to repeat it to others.

When I have seen people halting in a right ty hours. way, appalled by the real or imaginary dangers, and ready at every step to fall and re- she saw a human being and was without food. cry: "Put down your foot!"

When I have seen the young, who were trained in the right way, begin to totter on its slippery places, and look wistfully towards a his wife saved herself by the assistance of an less arduous path; my heart has ached with oar.—The other disappeared from time to your foot!"_

When the young convert who enters on the heavenly way with fear and trembling, finds his heart faint and his feet failing, how great would be his comfort, could he in the confidence of faith "put down his foot."

When persons enlist in any Christian enerprize, involving mental or bodily exertion, and begin to grow timid and to slip in the way, ought not some faithful Christian to cry unto them : "Put down your foot !"

Especially now in this season of Centenary exertion, when every person in the GermanRe formed communion should feel his heart swell with joyful gratitude that he has seen this day of the Lord, and every one who is able to make an offering should thank God who has given this ability, and lay the gift at his feet with great gladness; how many are there halting in uncertainty as to their ability and duty; in whose ears it would be well for the Watchman to cry startingly: "Pur Down YOUR FOOT!!"

LYDIA JANE.

Liberty, Tioga co., Pa. LOVE TO ENEMIES.

Such is the delightful tendency of the reigion of Christ, that were this principle but acted on, what a world of peace and harmony should we behold! But alas! men are too much disposed to revenge and retaliationto oppose and injure one another. We find

but few instances like the following-Abuh Hanifah, a most celebrated doctor among the orthodox Mussulmans, having causelessly received a malicious and violent blow on the face, spoke thus to him who struck him; "I could return you injury for the injury you have done, but I will not. I could also inform against you to the caliph, but I will not be an informer. I could, in my prayer of addresses to God, represent the outrages done me, but I will forbear that. In fine, I could, at the day of judgment, desire God to revenge it; but far be it from me; nay, should that terrible day arrive at this very moment, & could my intercession there prevail, I would not desire to enter paradise without you.' How noble an instance of a calm, serene, and forgiving mind! How happy would it be for all Christians, and how honourable to the name of Jesus, were there more, frequent exercises of this grace of forgiveness like this wise and virtuous Mahometan; and more especially like him, who, upon the cross prayed, "Father, forgive them; for they know not

what they do.' How will some of the heathens condemn Christians both as to the rule and practice of this duty! for, whereas it is esteemed to be the character of pusilanimity or stupidity to bear frequent and great injuries unrevenged. One of their poets mixed this counsel, among other rules of morality :- " That man is arrived at an heroic pitch of goodness, who is instructed, in a dispassionate manner, to bear great-injuries." And when Phocion, who

Miscellaneous.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Interesting Letter .- We are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, agent of the Ameri- tempests and adverse winds. How many in can Board of Foreign Missions, for the subjoined extracts from a letter received by his did not die in infancy, "for then they should ady from the wife of one of the American have lain still and been quiet, they should missionaries in the Sandwich Islands. It is a have slept and been at rest." The early dead letter full of interest; and the account of the escape not only temptations and sins, but from wreck of a Sandwich Island vessel, and the the hazards of this changeful world, from viprayer-meeting of a portion of the crew while cissitudes, pain, weakness, from days of androwning in the ocean, without a parallel in the history of missions or of man.-N. Y. Jour. Com.

Hana, Maui, Sandwich Islands.

July 21, 1840. You are doubtless aware that we are alone at this distant station. We are lonely, but the happier on that bosom than it could have been Lord sustains us and makes the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice. We find ourselves fully employed with the good people, and if we get a leisure moment we turn ed to another apartment in our heavenly Faour attention to our library. We have been ther's house! Gone before you—gone, inthe Church produced new excitement in the and are still favoured with many tokens that deed, to return no more; but not lost and, ranks of the adversaries. The whole vocabu- our labor is not in vain. There is apparent- may still be yours; ly a constant turning of the people to the Lord. We are visited weekly by hundreds-some foot, over a tiresome way.

"He said," answered the Captain, "that he took with him on his removal subsequently Leo was characterised as a Jew, and at the a canoe to Lahaiu, a distance of 80 miles; a and fearfully threatening our little bark. From this place we obtained a passage in the King's vessel to Honolulu-we had a pleasant meeting with our friends.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life. - About the time of our leaving home, a sorrowful providence occurred .- The brethren at Honolulu, fearing that we should not venture upon a canoe, engaged a vessel, which was to go to Hawaii, and when near its [place of destination was capsized and lost. All on board, consisting of thirty souls, were drowned except four. These seemed to be miraculously preserved to tell the sad tale of the fate of their

companions. When the accident occurred they were near the shore, but the wind and current bore against them, and thinking it vain to attempt to reach Hawaii, they congregated themselves upon the rolling billows, and there together in their distress offered up their supplications to Him who alone could preserve them from

the threatening deep. They attempted to swim to Kahoolura, some thirty miles on the opposite side of the channel. One man and his wife took a covered bucket and tied it to their bodies, and in this way swam until the bucket came to pieces. The female swam for some time, but on turning she saw her husband becoming too weak to support himself. She stopped and rubbed him until he could proceed. They went on until Kahoolura was full in sight; he then became too feeble to proceed without assistance, and supported himself by holding to the long hair of his wife's head.

In this way she towed him for some time; his hand soon let go the hold and she tried in vain to rouse him. She told him he must pray-he commenced but only uttered a few words. She put his arms around her neckheld him with one hand, and made for the compelled to let go her hold to support herself. They had then been in the water thir-

When she landed she was three days before inquish the enterprize, I have been ready to At last some fisherman found her, and conveyed her to to the village, where she is now in good health. The captain of the vessel was a foreigner, and could swim but a little;

Religious.

From the New York Observer. THE EARLY DEAD.

[To Mr. & Mrs. , on the loss of an only child.] I hope I am not insensible to the severity of the blow which has fallen upon you, and spread desolation over your house. I desire in the spirit of him who was a man of sourows, to condole with you in this affliction. It seems but yesterday that I beheld your dear A ----, and rejoiced with you in her personal comeliness, and her bright promise. the grave covers her from our sight. Alas! how insecure are our choicest pleasures, and our most valued blessings. Like the dew upon

a flower, how soon they vanish, and we see

them no more! We trust-our confidence is

destroyed: we hope—our expectation is cut

It is no province of mine to exhort you not to mourn. "Jesus wept." The bosom will heave: we have affections and sympathies; tributary tear over the ashes of the loved and lost? But I may exhort you to seek that temper of resignation, which will enable you to say with Job,-"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." You may have occasion hereafter to say, It is good for us that we

have been afflicted. 'Amid your list of blessings infinite

This may stand foremost, that hearts have bled." Pray that God would not only send consoation, but the sanctifying influences of his Spirit; pray that "this dart, like that which once pierced an imposthume in battle, may bring health with its wounds;" and you shall be enabled to say with one of old, "The Lord hath chastened us sore; but he hath not given. us over unto death."

Death, though it involves many circumstances of a painful character, is often, in no small degree, rendered even attractive and lovely. There is something glorious and sublime in the exit of a saint, who is ripe for heaven, from this sorrowfoul, sinful world.-There is something even loving in the departure of an infant to be with angels, notwithstanding the awful chasm it occasions in the bereaved circle. The lifeless clay is beautiful; death cannot "steal the signet-ring of heaven." It is no parodox, then, to speak of the beauty of death. We gaze upon features, pale and cold indeed, but which have never been furrowed by care; which have never been distorted by envy, malice or revenge, never have been darkened by pining grief. And as we gaze, there is no retrospect of reverses and vicissitudes, of sorrows and of sin. True we hold the remains of one who was the offspring of depraved parents, who inherited a depraved nature, and could be saved only by the atoning merits of a crucified Savior; and who, if life had lasted, would have been exposed to temptation and sin. But how consolatory and cheering the reflection that the soul, which so lately animated the lifeless frame, now adorns, like a starry gem, the crown of our glorious Immanuel.

It is a relief to the agonized feelings of parents and bereaved friends, that the early dead are rescued from many evils to come. This world is a wilderness, through which it is impossible to pass and avoid danger; or this life is a voyage which exposes us to many their sorrow have mourned like Job that they guish, from sleepless nights, from untold agony. The merciful Disposer of events may have foreseen a storm of adversity impending, and therefore removed your precious lamb to a place of safety—the upperfold—to the bosom of the good Shepherd. Is it not safer, nay, on your own?

And how consolitary is the reflection that your dear A-is not lost, but only remov-

"A treasure but removed, A bright bird parted for a clearer day-Yours still in heaven!"

Yours hereafter to meet-yours to love-We have just returned from a general meet- yours with whom to rejoice in eternal hymns

when they are taken to be planted in the Redeemer's diadem. If children are our olive plants, flowers which we tenderly cherish, let us not mourn when they are taken to a shelter from the wintry storm and tempest.

It is to Christianity we are indebted for the most effectual consolation in the hour of bereavement. It disrobes death of its terrors, and disarms him of his sting. It teaches us to view death as a separation, and strews the amaranth over the tomb. Christianity styles death a sleep, and the grave a bed; an old thereon, "Hope," "ETERNAL LIFE."

That God may comfort you with the consolations of his grace, which are neither few nor small, is the prayer of your friend.

AN INFIDEL'S ADVICE.

A writer in the Western Observer, Bishop McIlvaine, we presume, relates the following remarkable anecdote:

I have recently been in conversation with a gentleman who personally knew the noted 'Tom Paine, from whom I have learned some particulars, which it may be useful to repeat. quested to be taken in. The young man consenting, they rode about twenty miles together. The fame and talk about Paine's Age of the mind of the youth, and finding himself in the presence of its author, he gladly availed himself of the opportunity to learn more of first without the intention of publishing, mereits publication, and he would give any thing and so conclusively did he reason against the tirely removed all sceptical impressions from tained a grateful recollection of the conversation, and now says that such was Paine's earnestness to prevent his being injured by his writings, and to eradicate all such evil im- a proper discrimination, and to present in a favorable pressions as they had already made, that he light, the importance of making nice and accurate can never lose the remembrance of it. The same gentleman says that he has heard of sev- sentiments and actions of individuals. Were what eral persons who could relate the same observations from Paine to them.

The Depravity of Man Exposed.

The way to assert the depravity of man, is to fasten on the radical element of depravity, and to show how deeply it lies incorporated with his moral constitution. It is not by an itself. It is often with difficulty that the hypocrite utterance of rash and sweeping totality to refuse him the possession of what is kind in what shame and disgrace is he reduced. When Tessympathy, or of what is dignified in principle | cinia perfumed her breath, that she might not smell It is to charge him direct with his utter disloy- but grew ridiculous when the wine broke the cloud alty to God. It is to convict him of treason against the majesty of heaven. It is to press of a hypocrite: his laborious arts of concealment furbout God. It is to tell him, that the hourly against the crime which himself condemns with all and habitual language of his heart is, I will his caution." not have the Being who made me to rule over me. It is to go to the man of honour, and, while we frankly award it to him that his pulse beats high in the pride of integrity, it is to tell | ginal communications in its columns-and we may and who in one moment of time, could arrest us as the increase of new subscribers and we odicals, adapted with special reference to the female who sustains the loftiness of its movements, it for ever, is not in all his thoughts. It is to fondly hops, that our friends generally will help for- sex, might be of essential service. That many of the go to the man of soft and gentle emotions, ward the effort now making, to swell our list to 5000 periodicals intended for "Ladies," are of a light, trifand, while we gaze in tenderness upon him, it is to read to him, out of his own character, how the exquisite mechanism of feeling may be in full operation, while he who framed it is through the Messenger to several thousand, might tiated taste. That the periodical before us will be of forgotten; while he who poured into his con- just as easily be sent forth to ten thousand readers. stitution the milk of human kindness, may ence; while he who gave him his gentler na- readers, ture, who clothed him in all its adornments, and in virtue of whose appointment it is, that instead of an odious and a revolting monster, he is the much loved child of sensibility, may be utterly disowned by him. In a word it is to go round among all that Humanity has to offer in the shape of fair, and amiable, and engaging, and to prove how deeply Humanity has revolted against that Being who has done so much to beautify and exalt her. It is to prove that the carnal mind, under all its various complexions of harshness or of delicacy, is enmity against God. It is to prove that, let nature be as rich as she may in moral accomplishments, and let the most favoured of pastor there, from whom our Eastern brethren may her sons realize upon his own person the finest and the fullest assemblage of them-should he, at the moment of leaving this theatre of display, and bursting loose from the framework of mortality, stand in the presence of his Judge and have the question put to him, What hast thou done unto me? this man of constitutional virtue, with all the salutations he got upon earth, and all the reverence that he has left behind him, may, naked and defenceless, before Him who sitteth on the throne, be left without a plea and without an argument;-Chal-

CHAMBERSBURG, MARCH 3, 1841, The Profits of this Paper are devoted to the

cause of Home Missions. \$2 50, if payment is delayed beyond 3 months. \$2 00, if paid in advance, or within 3 months. FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Remittance by Mail.—"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspapor, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

The importance of accurate discrimination A discriminating mind, such as is capable of discovering and pointing out the precise distinction, that exists between things having some resemblance to each other, is of vast importance, and cannot be too of our public works on the Sabbath. highly appreciated by every one who is so happy as to possess it. It lies at the very foundation of a correct and truly scientific education. He who is destitute of it, cannot expect ever to become either an accurate or profound scholar. All the knowledge which such a one may acquire, must at best, be but superficial and imperfect. But whilst this peculiarity of mind is important, the proper employment of the faculty which it implies, is vastly more so. This is indispensably necessary to render it subservient to the great | Bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and the Rev. Dr. ends to which it is adapted with respect to the culti- John J. Chance, president of St. Mary's College, vation of the mind. And in addition to this, were this faculty to whatever extent it may be possessed, to be properly improved with respect to the practical affairs of life, it would save many from some of the most unpleasant difficulties in which they become involved.

cases to which this latter remark applies.

a parent's jewels, let him not be disconsolate, A speaker or writer often finds it necessary to express sentiments that involve the conduct of others. His language is intended to and strictly construed, time, it may be such as to appear, upon a superficial censed at him, whom they imagine to be endeavoring guard and keep the reposing dust, and writes their enemy is their true friend, but also involve exercising their discriminating faculty. Were they calmly and carefully to examine what is presented before they pronounce judgment, they would arrive at a different conclusion with respect to it, and find that instead of aiming at their injury, it is intended to promote their best interests.

The other case to which we have reference, in which much evil frequently results from not properly employing the faculty of discrimination, is that in which the actions or sentiments of a person are confounded with the person himself. It often happens that those to whom we sustain the nearest relations This gentleman states that when a young man in life, or for whom we entertain feelings of the he was driving his father's wagon from Sing | warmest friendship, are characterized by sentiments, Sing to a place in West Chester county, N. or indulge in actions, which we cannot but regard as Y., when Paine, travelling the same way, re- dangerous and reprehensible; and in such circumstances, our very love for them, if we are at all properly concerned for their welfare, will prompt us to point out their errors and expose the evil consequences of Reason,' had made a sceptical impression on their sentiments or conduct, with a view to their correction. When this is done, however, those for whose benefit it-is intended, frequently fail to exercise a proper discrimination and to make the necesthat sort of reason. In the course of the con- sary distinctions. They confound their sentiments versation Paine positively asserted that he be- or actions with their own persons, and imagine, that lieved the Scriptures to be the word of God, that which is intended to apply to their sentiments and most seriously charged his auditor not to and actions only, is aimed at themselves independent read his book, or if he did, not to suffer it to of these; and hence their angry feelings become have any influence on his mind. He said it aroused, and instead of profiting by the faithfulness did not contain the truth; that he wrote it, at of their friends, they imbibe sentiments of hostility towards them, and proceed to acts of opposition .ly to see what he could do; that he regretted | Examples of the kind to which we have reference are almost of daily occurrence, and especially is this had he never written it. Such was the se- the case with respect to sentiments and actions, rious earnestness of Paine in these remarks, | that involve the religious creed or practice of the individual. Thus, for instance, we often find the opprinciples of his 'Age of Reason,' that he en- position that is manifested to the heretical and dangerous sentiments of Universalists, Roman Catholics the mind of the young man, (the present in- and others of a kindred character, represented as diformant,) so that the latter has ever since re- rected against the individuals themselves, who hold these sentiments.

The few observations we have made, are, we trust, sufficient to show the evil tendency of not exercising distinctions, when we pronounce judgment upon the has been here hinted at, to be properly attended to, we presume that much mischief might be preven-

HYPOCRISY.

"Though hypocrisy may exist for a time," says a celebrated writer, "it will sooner or later discover can preserve his mask entire; and when detected, to -for this were in the face of all observation. of wine, she condemned the crime of drunkenness, of a tender perfume. And that indeed is the reward home upon him the impiety of not caring a- nish all the world with declaration and severity

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS. For some months ast, our paper has had a respectable amount of orihim, that he who keeps it in lively play, and add, of well-written, interesting communications. The increase of our correspondents is as gratifying to cline to the opinion, that a few well-conducted periresponsible subscribers before the end of the year 1341. ling catch-penny order, is acknowledged by every A simultaneous effort by every one would soon ac- judicious mind. We deprecate these as worse than complish it. The weekly matter which is sent forth

Those who wish to read something on the Centennever be adverted to with one single sentiment | ary subject, will find several pleasing articles on our of veneration, or one single purpose of obedi- second page, to which we direct the attention of our

> CENTENARY SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS. At the request of several brethren, we have prepared a number of Congregational subscription books, containing the resolutions of Synod on the subject—the conditions of subscription to the different objects contemplated, neatly printed, ruled on Letter paper and coveredin convenient form, each book containing from 3 to 5 sheets. The design is, to have one for each congregation or pastoral charge.

In a few days, we expect to send a number to the pastor in Frederick city, from whom our brethren in Maryland and Virginia may obtain them.

We shall send some to Philadelphia, in care of the obtain them-and to the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, at Gettys-

A HINT. It is frequently the case, that one minhim to take part in the exercises. Now unless he kingdom. really does ex animo, wish his aid, he should never request it.

But suppose he is sincere in his request, and puts the question to him thus: "Will you assist me" or "will you perform such or such a service?"—the brother will hardly know what to say. He may not THE WEEKLY MESSENGER, wish to say that he is unwilling, and yet, knowing that it is frequently a mere matter of courtesy to make such requests, he feels a delicacy to say yes.

For our own sake, and for the sake of other brethren we would say: when you wish the assistance of a clerical brorher who is present in your church, ask him at once, to be good enough to do so. He will then take your word for it, that you are in earnest-But never ask him to assist you, when you perhaps secretly wish him to decline. It is not honest-it is absolute-

PUBLIC WORKS AND THE SABBATH. We are glad to see petitions circulating in different sections of our country, on the subject of preventing the use

The Harrisburg Intelligencer remarks, "that a disposition seems to prevail extensively among the peoole, to check the transportation upon the canals and rail roads, for one day in the seven."

CATHOLIC BISHOPS .- The Catholic Herald says:—"We have heard from a source entitled to credit that the Papal Bulls have been received appointing the Rev'd. Mr. RICHARD WHEELAN, to be Baltimore, to be the first bishop of the newly created See, of Natchez, Mississippi."

W-Those brethren who are in arrears to the Publication Office for Books, will much oblige us by re-For the sake of illustration, we shall instance two mitting the amount. The Treasurer needs it, in order to meet his liabilities for materials, &c.

"In the midst of life we are in death." How emphatically has the truth of the above sentiment been exemplified in the providential occurences does convey ideas that are by no means offensive, and of the last six months! Scarcely a week within that of society, is becoming more and more apparent.— ues, or about eighteen miles an hour, without proceeds from the best of motives. At the same period has passed, which has not brought the sad in- The religious newspaper, an invention of these latter telligence of the sudden death of some fellow mortal. examination, to bear some resemblance to that of an In the bouancy of youth, in the midst of vigorous opposite character. In such circumstances, it often health, and even whilst surrounded by circumstances fluence or makes impression, comes indeed in an happens that individuals who imagine themselves to the most interesting, the messenger of death has not humbler name, and with less profession, than other be referred to by the speaker or writer, at once with- failed to do his fatal work! The affectionate parent, periodicals devoted to the same end: but such are its out proper examination, put the worst construction the joyous bride or bridegroom, and the useful citizen, upon what is presented. They become highly in- are alike the subjects of these sudden visitations. What a solemn lesson do such providences address writer calls it "a perfumed bed," for Jesus to tarnish their reputation, and rise up in stormy op- to us all! How strikingly do they remind us our of slept in it. It consecrates the sepulchre. It position and sometimes proceed even to open violence. latter end! And with what emphasis do they call munity which patronizes it, that it exceeds all other places angels of light around its portals to They thus not only wrong him, who instead of being upon us to be also "ready; for, in such an hour as we think not, the Son of man cometh." We were themselves, as well as him in the most unpleasant led to these reflections upon observing in our ex- of the churches. The living voice, which, from difficulties. And all this proceeds from not properly | change papers, the notices of the sudden deaths, | which will be found amongst our summary, to which to the congregation, and from day to day reiterates the reader is referred.

> LIBERAL GIFT. This seems to be a time of liberalify all the land over. We scarcely open an exchange paper, without finding a record of benevolence from our able and well-disposed fellow men towards one or the other charitable or religious institution. Amongst others, the following is mentioned. The Trustees of a seminary in Indiana propose to raise \$100,000 towards its endowment-and one gentleman alone has offered to give \$15,000. We wonder if some noble-hearted friend in the German ReformedChurch could not be found to "do likewise," in behalf of our Seminary at Mercersburg? Especially in this year of Centenary effort.

> ANOTHER .- Mrs. Sarah Hollenbeck, of New York. has given \$11,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and \$5000 to the Princeton Theological School.

Sandwich Islands. Of the thousands of converts n these Islands, says the Boston Herald, it is estimated that one thousand, at least, have died in the triumphs of grace, and, though once idolatars, are now bowing before the throne of the Lamb, and worshipping him day and night in his temple.

Temperance Cause.—The Philadelphia North Ame rican says-

"There are nineteen Temperance Societies in this ity and county, containing 7000 members. There are also in this county seven total abstinence societies, embodying 10,000 members. A sum of \$1,500 is appropriated for the relief of members of the Society. Since the first of January more than 1,000 persons have joined the Temperance Societies in this city, 652 uniting at one evening meeting."

About 2000 persons have joined the Albany Catho lic Temperance Society; the additions every Sabbath amount to about 100.

RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The Philad. Oberver of last week says, in reference to the Ger. Ref. church in Race St., Philadelphia:

"On last Sabbath, we understand, that seventy-two persons were received to the fellowship of this church. 62 on examination, and 10 by certificate. Forty-six were added to it a few weeks since, making an accesion of 118 members since the commencement of the work."

St. Matthews Church, Chester Co., Pa. We learn, that an interesting state of things exists in this con-

'The Mother's Assistant and Young Ladies' Friend.' Such is the title of a neat periodical of 24 pages, now lying on our table. Its editor is the Rev'd. William C. Brown, until recently, Editor of "Zion's Herald,"

That it is difficult to sustain periodicals of this kind is very well known—and was doubtless known by Mr. Brown ere he undertook the task. This is owing to a variety of causes—one of which perhaps is, that many of our weekly religious papers are supposed to supply, at least in part, the place of a monthly paper for a specific object, such as is the design of the above work. To some extent, this is true. Still we inuseless. They not only waste time, but create a vithe "better sort," the character of Mr. Brown, already established, leads us to expect. We cannot say positively from the present, what the future will be; but we may say, in candor, that the first No is judicious -of sufficient variety-and containing nothing but what will minister to instruction and delight.

We commend it to public favor.

BELLIGERENT MOVEMENTS. From the tone of some of our eastern papers, it appears that considerable excitement prevails in that section of the American community in reference to the Main boundary question and to the case of Mc-Leod. Judging from this fact, and from the expression of sentiments and feelings by some of the members of Congress at Washington, it would appear not improbable that the serious consequences of a war may yet grow out of this state of things. Such a result must be deprecated by every Christian heart and by every lover of his country, as it cannot fail to carry with it a train of evils, that must prove highly detrimental to the progress of vital godliness and to the true interests of our country. Let christians carefully observe the movements of the times, and in view isterial brother is present at the public services of of all that is to be apprehended, earnestly pray the another brother. If the former would attend his du- God of nations to avert from us the calamities of war, ties irrespective of the other, all would be well enough. & overule these commotions of the people for the good But perhaps he thinks he ought at least to invite of our country and the extension of the Redeemer's

The Centenary effort in Lebanon.

Just as our paper was "making up," we received a letter from the Rev. J. Mayer, in which he states, that the members and friends of the Church there are taking hold of the Centenary in good earnest. As an instance of this fact, he says:

"On Tuesday I went into the country, and whilst stopping at the house of a gentleman another family came in. Before I left the house I received subscriptions to the round sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS! and before I got to town (Lebanon) I had \$1290,00. I have remained in town since then, and have now obtained on my Book \$3305,00. Thus much for four days in Lebanon and vicinity! Truly the Lord is with us, opening the hearts and hands of our people." * * *

"On Saturday I expect to go to bro. Leinbach's, but shall return again to Lebanon, until a general effort is completed here. I have no doubt, but that bro. Wagner's Charge will raise \$6000.00."

* *We have not time or space to add any: thing to the above. Suffice it to sav, that our friends there are promising well. They are blessed in spiritual and many of them in temporal things also, and they have every teason to return a thank-offering to the Lord. And where, in addition to all this, there is a clear perception of the necessity of religious institutions—there people will never hold back.

The Value of Religious Newspapers. days of awakened thought and Christian activity, when every appliance is sought which promises inpeculiar advantages, in cheapness of price, in the brevity of its articles, in the variety of its subjects, in the frequency of its visits, in its acquaintance with the condition and adaptation to the wants of the comreligious periodicals in immediate effect, and is justly regarded as indispensable to a healthy state Sabbath to Sabbath, echoes the doctrines of salvation them in the social meeting, and at the domestic fireside, claims the first place among these agencies, both from the appointment of a wisdom which cannot err and from the natural adaptation of oratory to produce direct results, above the power of the printed page .-But the voice is circumscribed, while the sphere of the press knows no limits; the voice perishes with the breath which gives it utterance, while the printed page becomes nearly immortal. An ancient orator gathering around him the population of a city, could excite it almost to frenzy; and a modern preacher, armed with truth, and skilled in the secrets of the heart, at pleasure may sway the judgments of a congregation; while the press, more potent in good or evil, with equal facility, is able to control the opinions and direct the conduct of millions. They who read, and they who refuse to read, alike feel its influence, as it penetrates every corner, enters every family, and, noiseless and unseen, sinks deeper and deeper into every heart it approaches."

AGENT IN BEDFOD, PA .- We are authorized to state, that J. G. Martin, Esq., the present Postmaster in this place, will act as our agent in future. Mr. Martin has kindly consented, to forward subscribers and monies from Bedford county for the "Weekly Messenger" and "Zeitschrift."

We cannot forbear, in this connection, to tender our sincere acknowledgements to our late agent, Dr. Hofius, for the polite and efficient services which he has rendered to our office hitherto, and beg him to accept our assurances of kindest considera-

The Baptists .- The number of Baptist associations in the United States and British Provinces of America, is 423; the number of churches, 8021; ordained ministers, 4503; and members 587,206.

We hope ministers and churches will not overook the demands of the cause presented in the folowing appeal.-EDS.

Don't forget the cause of Domestic Missions.

At the present time there is peculiar need for this caution. The \$100,000 which is proposed to be raised during the Centenary year, s according to a resolution of Synod, to be appropriated to the College, the Semmary and Beneficiary Education. While we would not question the wisdom of this decision,—is here not some reason to apprehend that in our zeal for one interest of the Church, we may overlook another? - The Missionary cause ought certainly not to suffer; and yet, from the present state of the Treasury, there is already ground to believe, that it will not receive that attention, which its importance demands. The Board is now considerably claims; but there are no funds to meet them. Brethren, are we to abandon this enterprise? -Who of you will forthwith take up a collection in behalf of this object of Christian benevolence?

J. Helffenstein. Cor. Sec.

The following hymn by Mrs. Peirson, we qually appropriate with the one previously furnished. It is an offering up of Thanks to the Great Head of the Church for his compassion and grace, and is therefore suitable for the Centenary occasion. [Eds. For the Weekly Messenger.

Gratitude to Christ, for His love to the Church. AWAKE! Put on thy strength, Oh Zion, bride of heav'n! Array thee with the gems

By thine Affianced giv'n; And let the sapphire Love divine Upon thy breast conspicuous shine. Go forth to meet the King Arrayed in all thy charms, With His remembrance bound

In bracelets on thine arms.

With choral hymns, in lofty lays, Recording all His gracious ways. Sing of his tender love, When thou an infant child, Forsaken and unknown Was't cast upon the wild; Unpitied and alone to die,

With none to heed thy feeble cry. Thy gracious Lord came by, And pity filled his breast; He raised thy feeble form And hushed thee into rest; He nursed thy childhood, watched thy youth,

And now thou art His bride, And this thy spousal year; What wilt thou do for Him To whom thou art so dear? Zion! What wilt thou do to prove Thy gratitude for all His love?

With never-failing love and truth.

Go to his garden walks And tend the drooping flow'rs; Go nurse the tender vines That cling around His bow'rs; Go where his lambs in deserts stray, And lead them to his pleasant way,

Of all His gifts to thee, Go freely and impart: Console the tortured mind, And bind the bruised heart. And let thy hand, and purse, and door, Be open to the suff'ring poor.

ARISE! Put on thy strength. On this auspicious day; Go forth to meet thy Lord, Let nought impede thy way; And at His feet with cheerful heart, Lay all thou hast, and all thou art.

Domestic Intelligence.

The Govenor of Pennsylvania has approved the law which recently passed the Legisla-ture, granting permission to the New York length into the bottle. On letting it down 150 feet and Erie Railroad Company to construct a part of their road through Susquehannah county, to avoid a high mountain and expensive

Fattening Poultry.—An experiment has lately been tried with feeding geese with turnips cut up very fine and put into a trough with water. The effect was, that six geese, weighing only 9 lbs. each when shut up actually weighed 20 lbs. each, after about three weeks feeding with this food alone. - New Gennessee Farmer.

Mr. Kalkenheimer of Prussia has invented "The importance of the religious press," says a a new kind of carriage for Railways, which Boston Editor, "as a grand agency for the improve- may be moved at the rate of six French leagstean or horse power. It is stated that a carriage containing 14 persons may be moved with the force of a single man. The carriage and apparatus costs five hundred dollars:

> The Legislature of Indiana have authorized the State Bank, to issue \$1,000,000 in notes

It is estimated that in forty years more, a century from the achievement of our national independence, our population will not vary much from fifty millions.

Rather too many -- Nine thousand persons applied for admission to hear Professor Silliman's Lectures on Chemistry, at Lowell, while the hall will hold only 2000.

Extra Session .- The Richmond Whig of Vednesday says :- "We understand that Gen. Harrison makes no secret of his determination to call an extra session of Congress, probably in May, and that the necessity for doing so has urged itself upon his mind for several months past."

The house of Mr. Skelly of Gettysburg, was set on fire last week, from the reprehensible practice of keeping ashes in a wooden box.

Another Case. A son of Mr. Delos W. Haight of Green, Chenango county, N. Y. was burnt to death in the most shocking manner on the 12th ult.—aged about three years. The circumstances are these: Mrs. Haight left the house in the morning to call upon a neighbor near by, leaving the child with two others, still younger, engaged about the room. She was absent about an hour. When she returned she found her child lying on the floor, burnt nearly to death by his clothing, which it is supposed took fire from a spark emitted from the fire place.

New U. S. Senator .- The Hon. Rufus Choate was elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. Daniel Web-

Kentucky U. S. Senator .- The Honorable JAMES T. MOREHEAD has been chosen U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Kentucky, in the place of Mr. CRITTENDEN resigned.

Sudden Death .- On the 25th ult., the Hon. P. P. Barbour, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was found in the morning in his bed lifeless. He had been on the bench the day before.

nent lawyer of Greensburg, (Pa.) and one of the members of the Convention which amen- papers one day later than usual. ded the State Constitution, was thrown from his horse between Greensburg and Youngstown, on Wednesday last, and so severely injured that he died in a few hours.

And yet Another .- The Somerset (Pa.) Thompson, of Bedford county, on the 9th inst. to Miss Mary Schaffer, and says a disa arrears. Missionaries are presenting their tressing visitation of Providence followed almost upon the heels of the marriage. On Wednesday on their way to Bedford county, the wedding stopped at Jacob Lambert's tavern on the Allegheny, and as Mr. Thompson, was walking toward the Stove to light a cigar, he suddenly dropped down and in a few minutes was a corpse! Thus in the midst of joy was the young bridegroom upon the bier, and the young wife made a widow within twenty four hours after their union.

> Chancellor Kent has given his opinions against the legality of all the seizures, (and of course against all arrests for the same cause) made in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, of woolen goods in 1839. It is expected that one of these cases will come up for argument at the present term of the Supreme Court, at Washington. In the particular suit referred to, the amount is of no great moment, but the question involved is one of importance to the whole body of merchants in the United States. It is this: Can the Collector, after having passed goods at the Custom House, and after having them fairly inspected and appraised, and after the duties have been paid, turn round and seize them for condemnation, on the pretence that they are undervalued ?-Philad. Sentingl.

> National Defence .- The British-in contravention of the treaty of 1817, which provides that the United States and Great Britain, shall only have one vessel of one gun each on each lake, are building steam batteries and vessels, and will be able to assail us with destructive effect. It is time Congress provides the means of national defence, ample and energetic.

Drinking in Cincinnati.—The authorities of Cincinnati some time ago determined to limit the number of persons who might sell spiritous liquors, to thirty .- The coffee houses which have violated the law have been rigorously prosecuted, and some three thousand dollars fines collected, and finally the authorities have succeeded in stopping the traffic in its illegal forms.

The fine mill of Mr. Newman, in Wantage, about two miles from Deckertown, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening the 12th

Liberal .- A few citizens of Baltimore have presented to the Female Orphan Asylum, of that city, a choice library of 121 books. The institution contains about 60 girls.

Depth of Seneca Lake .- A party last fall took soundings of this Lake about two miles north of Big Stream Point, commencing nearly one-third of the distance across the Lake from the west shore, where they found the depth 461 feet-half way across 553 feet, which did not vary six inches in going two miles south.
Could the water be drained from that great valley,
what a frightful abyss it would present! As the bottom of the Lake is lower than the surface

of the ocean, as is proved by the lockages on the Erie canal, many have supposed from indications of salt water at the head of the Lake, that it might be found at the hottom. To test this, a strong empty bottle was firmly secured to the line, being stopped with a cork the cork was forced into the bottle. This was repeated several times with the same result.-Wooden stoppers were now substituted for the corks. One of dry white pine, accurately fitted to the mouth of the bottle, with shoulder so made as to prevent the possibilitty of its being forced in, was tried. After remaining C. Oliver (Pa.) 2.59, and Caleb Wheeler 7.50. some five minutes; at the depth of 150 feet it was From Mrs. R. M. Riddle (Greencastle) 2; By S. some five minutes; at the depth of 150 feet it was drawn up, and no water was found in the bottle. It E. was then sent to the bottom, and after five minutes, drawn up: the stopper was in its place, and the bottle about two-thirds full; but on letting it remain at the bottom eight minutes, it would be found when drawn bottom eight minutes, it would be tound when drawn up, to be full; which was repeated many times during the day. The water was fresh, pure and very cold; the day. The water was fresh, pure and very cold; and forced doubtless into the bottle through the stopand forced doubtless into the bottle through the stopand forced doubtless into the bottle through the stopand forced forced Paper.]

2; David Dietrich [Greencastle] 2; Mrs. Cornman 2; David Dietrich [Greencastle] 2; David Dietrich [Greencastle] 2; David Dietrich [Greencastle] 2; David Dietrich [Green

Three Children Burnt to Death .- The Albany Ad. rertiser states that on Friday evening last, the dwel-ling of Mr. J. Start, of Henderson, Jefferson county, was consumed and three children, the eldest 6 years. the youngest six months, perished in the flames. It appears that Mrs. Stafr was absent on a visit to one of her neighbors, and that Mr. S. was also a small distance from the house on an errand. Previous to leav. ing the house, the parents placed the two eldest children in bed, and the youngest in a cradle, designing to be from home but a very short space of time; they, returned, but to witness the awful destruction of their, hopes. The remains of the three were found lying. logether, proving that the youngest had sought the company of the eldest but to share with them a most horrible death.

A bill is before the Senate of Pennsylvania which appropriates \$120,000, for the purpose of erecting a building as an Asylum for the Insane. It is to be large enough to accommodate three hundred patients and specifies numerous détails.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. George B. Merwin. Collector of the Customs for the District of Cuyahoga, in the State of Ohio, vice Samuel Starkweather, resigned.

Fitz Henry McCready, of New York, at Baracoa, n the island of Cuba. William Nelson at Panama, in the place F. E. Huss

ler, resigned.
Thomas Poiney at Vera Cruz, in the place of Marmaduke Burrough, résigned.

Congressional News

U. S. SENATE.

To day Blair and Rives were elected Printers to the next Congress, by a vote of 27 to 1—the Whig members declining to vote.

REPEAL OF THE SUB-TREASURY BILL The Resolution of Mr. Clay for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury bill, was called up at one o'clock, and read with the amendments submitted some time since by Mr. Allen, embodying abstract of questions in regard to Banking institutions.

After some discussion, it was resolved by a vote of 27 to 25 to lay the resolution on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was in session yesterday evening until

reported to the House until between nine and ten o'clock.

After the recess, a new effort was made to defeat the provision in the bill relating to the pay of Marshals, District Attorneys, &c. The motion made was to strike out the provision from the bill. It was lost, 136 to 50. Many amendments were adopted during the evening relating to various branches of the public service. One of the amendments adopted, changes the Minister to Mexico to Charge des Affaires. Another prevents Postmasters from receiving in any case more than \$5000, and compels them to pay the balance derived from boxes &c. into the Treasury for the use of

the Department.

These were the important amendments adopted.—
The bill was then reported to the House and an adjournment followed.

POSTSCRIPT.—Just as we were going to press. a disaster befell a part of the inside form of our paper, Another. - John Y. Barclay, Esq., an emi- known among printers as "falling into pi"-as a consequence some of our subscribers will receive their

SECOND POSTSCRIPT. Death of Dr. Rauch!

With a trembling hand we take up our pen, to onvey to a portion of our readers this sorrowfulthis heart-rending intelligence. We cannot say more, Herald anounces the marriage of Mr. George than that we just heard of his departure to-day (Tuesday).

. Hymenial.

Married, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger Mr. DAMIEL BELL to Miss MARY MICKLY. Mr. DAMIEL BELL to Miss MARY MICKLY.

— On the 18th in Waynesboro, by the same Mr. JACOB REYNOLL, to Miss SARAH A. WEAGLY.

— Same day by the same—Mr. DANIEL TOMS to Miss MARY R. MEYERS, all of Washington co. Md.

— On the 4th ut. By Rev. J. Rebaugh, Mr. JOHN BETZ, to Miss NANCY BARBER, of Funkstown, Wash. co. Md.

— On the 1th th, in Greeneastle. Mr. WILLIAM TOBIAS, to Miss CATHARINE MILLS, of that place,

— At Churchtown, Lancaster co. Pa., on Thursday evening the 2th but, by the Rev. Alfred Nevin, Mr. JAMES Me. — At Churchtown, Lahrester Co. Pa., on Industry ing, the 27 h ult., by the Rev. Alfred Nevin, Mr. JAMES Mc-CAA, to Miss REBECCA JENKINS.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev J. Helffenstein, JOHN V. LINDSAY, to Miss CATHARINE E. cldest daughter of Barnard Wolff, Esq.—all of this place.

— On the 15th of Feb., by the Rev, A. P. Freeze, Mr. DAVID HOKE to Miss SARAH HUGHES, both ol Adams co. Pa. Pa.
On the 21st, by the same, Mr. BARTIS BENNET to
Miss CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Henry Young, all ef

Obituary.

Died, In Baltimore, on the 21st ult., MATTHEW SHAW aged about thirty-five years.

— In Littiz, Pa., on the 20th ult., the Rev. JACOB P. LEOFFLER, of the Moravian church in the 70th year of his

Notices.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Winter Term of the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, will close on Tuesday, the 6th of April, at which time the usual examination, the 6th of April, at winen date of the students will take place.

JOHN. W. NEVIN.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

March 3d.

The semi-annual meeting of this Board will take place at the Theological Seminary, on the above day, at 10 o'clock A. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

SAMUEL R. FISHER.

By DIVINE PERMISSION, the Rev. Mr. Guldin will preach in Marion, on Sabbath morning next; in the atternoon and evening at Grindstonehill; on Monday morning in Funkstown, and on Monday evening in Fayetteville.

Acknowledgements.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. H. Bomberger; Rev. J. W. Hoffmeir (18 subs.) Israel Hahn—182 cts postage; S. E. Schultz; Rev. S. Helifenstein sen. John Albright; Rev. Thos. H. Lienbach (1sub.) Rev. John C. Guldin—Mr. Netz's hill is \$2. E. Wierman; Rev. Dr. Brownlee; Rev F. Becher-the letter was received and acknowl-Rev F. Becher—the letter was received and acknowledged. Rev. H. Bibighaus—expect to have them ready until then; Rev. A. L. Herman (6 subs.) Rev. D. Zacharias; "N. R." S. B. (1 sub.) D Cathcart; W. Hoffman—it was stopped at the time, but omitted to be acknowledged; Rev. D. Winters—you must have omitted one name. Rev. E. D. Smith; James C. Oliver—sent; Rev. J. Mayer; C. K. Schultz; Rev. C. P. Wack (5 subs.) S. S. Middlekauff; J. Reily; I. G. Martin. J G. Martin.

MONIES RECEIVED. WeeklyMessenger.

James Delany (Chamb.) 2. 25, J. Crawford (Fayettv.) 2. Rev. F. Becher 5; By the Rev. A. L. Herman from Judge Banks, Miss Stewarf, B. Dickinson, H. Fry, C. Beidler and H. R. Raiguel, each 2, [p.c.4] By the Rev. D. Zacharias, from D. Kenege, E. Turbutt Mrs E. Ebbert J. Cranise Inc. Part. each 2 butt, Mrs E. Ebbert, J. Cronise, Jno. Derr., eath 2. By V. Bruner, from Pet. Thomas, Geo. Zimmerman, Isaac Brunner, Abr. Kemp, John Brunner, (of Jno.)
Jacob Reese, Pet. Staley, Peter Thomas (?), Adam
Wolfe, each 2, Dan. Smith 4; John Miller (Ind.) 5.
By the Rev. D. Winters from John Prigh, (Dayton O) Valentine Winters, Peter Coblentz, Dr. J. Coblentz, Valentine Pentzer, Christian Rike, John Ankeny (Xenia, O.) Jacob Boots, Jacob Stemble, Adam Rader, Martin Boots, Jonas Peterson, Philip Binkly, Jno. Allen, Henry Getterd, Abraham Fawber, A. H. Baughman, Jacob Herring, Jesse Boote S. Saville, Anna Gray, Jonathan Snider, Jacob Coy (Bellbr.) George Glodfalter, Job Criz (N. Burl.) John P. Win-ters (Germ.) each 2 and Rev. D. Winters 1; James

E. Schultz from Andrew Harnish (Pinegrove) 5; By Rev. A. Freeze from Jacob Meyers (Emmitsb.) 2; John Zimmerman 2, William Koontz 2; and Eli Smith 1; From John Barron (Pinegrove, Cent.) 5; By Rev. C. P. Wack from Rev. J. Ruthrauff (Leb.) 2; David Dietrich [Greencastle] 2; Mrs. Cernman

Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Messenger. THE REFUGE ALTAR. "I will that those whom Thou hast given me, be with me where I am."-S. John xvii. 24. With Thee in life !- Thine eve benign upon us, Thy gentle hand, throughout the slippery way; Thy voice, when eager foes had else undone us Or perils worn, to turn them from their prey Or guard us still unharm'd amid the strife-Keep us with Thee in Life!

With Thee in heart!-thus pure and calm and lovely To watch Thee thro' Thy human pilgrimage, To trace Thee, from Thy star-lit cradle holy, Thro' tempted youth and sinless manhood's age, To that last incommunicable part :-Keep us with Thee in Heart!

With Thee in death !- Life's feverish pulses over, Still'd in the darkness of our agony; Then, as of old, O! our lost souls' best Lover, In the dim garden came to comfort Thee An angel watcher of Thy fainting breath-So strengthen us in Death!

And when that Hour is passed, tho' angel-bidden We timid linger near Thy golden gate-Wilt Thou be there, in whom our Hope was hidden To take within, the souls that trembling wait? - Then, blest beyond all glorious presage giv'n, Keep us with Thee in Heav'n!

Practical.

For the Weekly Messenger A SOLEMN APPEAL.

"Stop poor Sinner, stop and think;" reflect native; your immortal soul will be exquisitegay companions, join with them in their mid- ment. For such blame, inadvertence furnishnight revels; you seek every vain amusement es the best, and that but a poor excuse. We of conscience. And why is it, you endeavor attention to this crying abuse, and its crying it witnesses against you; it warns you, there for this purpose I write, not as well as others, is but a step between you and the grave, be- but as I can. My first position is, THE SUPtween you and everlasting burnings! You PORT OF THE MINISTRY IS A POSITIVE ORDIis revealed from heaven against all ungodli- given the children of Levi all the tenth in

the accursed tree for sinful man. Can you tion, he did well to enjoin upon the incumbers go not. In either case it is a matter of most trifle with such a scene as this? Is it nothed the relinquishment of secular profits, and en-serious concern. ing, to all ye that pass by, to behold the and tire devotion to its studies, holding them res- 2. No person can teach religion to others guish of your Redeemer? Angels look ponsible for all defects. An institution so in the right way, unless he is himself relidown and wonder how the mystic scene will strictly enforced and defended by divine enend; and can you, for whom the Savior bled, actment, we may suppose would attract the blind evel in the beauty and uses of colors? view all this with indifference? Can you special regard of the pious, and prove a well-blind explain the beauty and uses of colors? make light of the Savior's sufferings, his tears, and groans, his agony in the garden, The apostolic founder of the New Testa- er and pleasure of religion explain them to the torture of the crown of thorns,—his desoment Church, recognizes the perpetual author- others? You can do no part of the teacher's late situation on the cross? Awake, O sin- ity of the principle, and ratifies it, in applica- proper work unless you have felt the power ner, to a sense of the position you occupy, tion to the gospel ministry, by express di- of Divine truth, and do yourself believe on the while you remain an enemy to God. "Flee rection of the Lord Jesus. "Do ye not Lord Jesus Christ. You must yourself love from the wrath to come." Poor prodigal, re- know, that they which minister about holy him whom you would persuade others tol ove. turn unto your Father's house. "Behold, now things, live of the things of the temple? And is the accepted time; behold now, is the day they which wait at the altar, are partakers of salvation." To-morrow it may be too with the altar? Even so hath the Lord or- cations for it. If your heart is not right with late; the avenger of blood pursues you; the DAINED, that they which preach the gospel this work, it is not right with God. Your judgment is before you, and a dreadful eterni- should live of the gospel." Without dwel- error is not that you are a teacher, but that ty. Sinner, you will not be careless and in- ling on the various forms and instances in you are an unchristian teacher. You ought different, when the trump of God shall sound which this was done by the apostles and our to be just where you are, but not what you the alarm, and call the nations of the earth to Lord himself, we conclude he exercises a pecujudgment. You will not then appear an idle | liarjealousy in relation to an ordinance adminis- | Providence permits you to do it, but you must spectator of the scene. No; you must stand tered so near himself, & that none can escape his not occupy that station as an unbeliever. and hear your doom for eternity. Covered animadversion, or eventually, the due consewith pollution, and filled with guilt, you will quences of their crime, who openly, or for shrink from the eye of a holy God, and hasten to cover yourself in the dark abodes of mighty of his reverence, and his ordinances hell. Yet, amidst all your consternation and of its support. The apostle applies a so- and the Holy Ghost, to repent and secure dismay, you will hear the sentence of your lemn admonition here. "Be not deceived, your own salvation. It is a close and strong Judge pronounced, "depart from me ye curs- God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man ed into everlasting fire." Consider, O sin- soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that ner, who shall be your Judge. It will be the soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap compassionate Redeemer, who gave his life to corruption, but he that soweth to the Spirit redeem you from eternal death, even that Sa- shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." vior whom you now despise. He now calls And we think Providence has born witness, you to his arms of mercy, but, at that great in numerous instances, that if any venture day, he will say unto you, "Depart."

to set before you life and death; and you chose death rather than life, "you walked in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes," you would not have Christ to reign over you, and for all these things God will bring thee into judgment. Now, let me affectionally entreat you to turn from your evil ways The blood of Jesus Christ, cleanseth from all sin. There is value in Go to Jesus. He is the way, the truth and the life; "he will in no wise cast you out," look to Jesus for support. In prosperity he minds, the poison of unbelief and enmity to delights in singing praises to the Most High. | God. In every condition of life, he is safe and happy. In the hour of death, he can calmly close his eyes on the world, and say, "All is well," and sweetly fall asleep in the arms of Jesus. And after death, what pencil can paint, or pen describe, the happiness of a redeemed soul? We know, that the followers of Jesus shall be with him, and behold his glory: they shall unite with all the armies of heaven, in singing, "hallelujah, hallelujah, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth;" and glory and honor, salvation and power, unto the Lamb that redeemed them.

Minister's Department.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

I observe among the "Rules and advices," ticulars and the like, though they object 'That | "my father does not pray!" you speak for yourselves, and in your own | Such is the influence upon the young and

better, if it be profitable both to him that gives While they are living without God, their find it in her heart to break the news to her Can those who are engaged six days in the and him that takes it. Only do it in simplic- children are watching them, and imitating child. When he heard it, he shed many tears, week, and sometimes the seventh, in sowing a ity, and principally intend the good of souls." their example. It is not strange. It would and peace returned no more to the sailor's bodily and spiritual pestilence like this, fail to present day. I believe the impression was are you the head of a family, and yet have general on minds conversant with the subject, you no family altar? Reflect, I entreat you, that our Christian congregations are delin- upon the certain results of your ungodly course. quent in this matter. And that the delinquen- God has entrusted to you immortal minds. cy, already great is increasing to an alarm- and bid you train them up for himself and for ing degree. In consequence of it, it is be- heaven. On you the responsibility must rest. lieved, scores have turned aside, like the Le-vites, on account of similar abuses in Nehe-them up for God and heaven? Oh, then, go partially recovered, she found herself poor, would soon take the place of drunkenness and miah's time, to some secular or semi-secular to Christ and learn of him. You will never be and a good deal in debt to her landlord. He the "hard times." employment; and hundreds, still occupying qualified to guide your children heavenward was a cruel man; he took away her furthe pastoral office, are embarrassed and im- till you have yourselves learned the way. niture for what she owed him, and then turnpeded, to the fatal injury of their usefulness | And remember, that while you delay, the eyes | ed the widow and her family into the street. and peace. The natural effect of this in an- of your children are upon you. They have other generation, will be, to degrade the office | confidence in you, and (solemn and awful the | was with great difficulty that she walked aand diminish the qualifications of the ministry. For who could expend time, toil, and way that leads down to the chambers of death! she knew, hoping that he would render her bears up under all, by the support she derives money, to qualify himself for an office, which, Your neglect of praying is noticed by them, assistance. But he would give her nothing. from constantly retiring to her closet, and to after all he could not sustain? And it will and they will not be slow in arriving at the react, secondarily, on the churches, leaving them to the heartless and inefficient service of unqualified pastors. Meanwhile, owing lasting well-being of your children, go brokento a false delicacy in relation to this cause, ministers are tempted to break up and remove of him. their pastoral relation, under pretext of other and insufficient ones, and people are excited to blame and recriminate; whereas a proper development and correction of the main difficulty, would prevent the trouble and sin of a separation, There is no room for doubt that here lies an utter fault in the church, which incurs the displeasure of God, and is necessarily followed by confusion and disaster. It must, sooner or later, be done away. The efficiency of the churches can never be complete, till the support of its ministry is provided for, in accordance with the character of for a moment, that you are bound for eternity the times, and placed on a permanent foundathat eternity must be spent either in hap- tion in the minds of the Christian community. of a parent and child, where the parent is man was standing before her. piness or misery. There is no other alter- The church's first duty, in her collective capacity, is to provide for the most effectual op- he will or not. But every teacher is at his ly happy, or perfectly miserable throughout eration of the gospel at home and abroad. eternity. Thoughtless sinner! is it a small There is no duty, I believe, in the code of office with all its responsibilities, or decline to bear a wonderful likeness to her-lost husmatter to you, where you shall find your des- Christian obligation, which, properly appre- it. When, therefore, the teacher begins his band. At length he spoke her name, and the tined place after death; in the bright regions of hended, more clearly approves itself to the glory, amidst the angelic hosts of saints and common sense, honesty and piety of the desire to help forward the important work fallen through faintness to the ground. Kelangels; or, in the blackness of darkness-dev- church; nor any violation of duty, which ils for your companions—weeping and wail- more seriously reflects upon their reverence ing your employment? Has not your con- for God, their sense of honor and gratitude; science often troubled you with fearful forebo- not to say, their regard to justice, and the dings of eternal misery? You fly to your solemnity of an attested and ratified engage-

lapted test of reverence for its founder. the sacrilegious experiment, they or their God sent unto you his faithful ministers, children, sooner or later, have to answer it bitterly. - N. Y. Evan.

Parent's Department.

From the New York Evangelist. "My Father does not pray."

Parents who are ignorant of the power of Godliness, and are living in the neglect of that blood sufficient for the vilest of the vile. prayer, must be exerting a baneful influence upon the souls of their children. Such parents, if they are moral, and show some respect if you sincerely repent of yoursins, and seek for religion, flatter themselves often, that they an interest in his blood. Look at the joys of are training up their off-spring in the nurture the Christian, happy in time and happy in and admonition of the Lord. It is a great miseternity. In all his trials, he can confidently take. They are intusing into these young

I knew a godly mother, who had taught her children to pray. Every evening when they retired to rest, and every morning when they arose, they were accustomed, according to the mother's instructions, to bow their kness in prayer. One night, as James, a boy about five years old, was making preparations to retire ed to her husband. She feared that the veshe came to his mother, and said, "Mother, sel had been cast away upon some rocky I don't want to pray any more." The mother was surprised and grieved. She had fond- that some other misfortune had occurred, by ly hoped her children had learned something of the value of prayer. She had so often, so feelingly, and so devoutly, represented to them the benefit of private devotion, and the guilt father did not come back. At length, a man, and danger of neglecting it, that she flattered herself they loved to pray. She burst into tears, as little James uttered this language. He then went on to tell her that the vessel in to his kind. The man who runs a knife "My dear child," said she, "I am sorry to hear you say so. I have said a great deal to of Jeremy Taylor to his "Clergy," given at you about praying, and I thought you was a an Episcopal visitation, some two hundred good boy, and loved to mind your parents, years ago, the following: "When you teach and loved to pray. Now you tell me you your people any part of their duty, as in 'don't want to pray any more.' What does paying debts, their tithes and offerings, in this mean, James? why do you wish to leave

This I regard as seasonable advice for the be remarkable, if it were otherwise. Reader! thought!) you may be guiding them in the conclusion, that if you do not value prayer, it has no value. Then, as you desire the ever-F. C. W.

Sunday School Department.

TO CERTAIN TEACHERS.

In almost every Sabbath School, there are some young persons employed as teachers, who are not themselves Christians by profession. For their solemn consideration the four

following things are offered: 1. It is a serious business to assume the station of a Sunday School teacher. The relation is formed of his choice. The engagement is voluntary. It is not like the relation bound to be the teacher of his child whether for which the Sunday School system was ly supported her, for it was he! raised up-the work of teaching children the way to heaven through Jesus Christ, and took place. She told her story and he reladirect others to pray, and try to teach them how to pray, and show them the encouragecannot be happy while you live in sin. This NANCE of God: and that by a distinct and ments and the obligations of that duty? Do is utterly impossible; for "the wrath of God emphatic appointment. " Behold, I have you commend to children as the one thing needful, that religion which you yourself ness, and all unrighteousness of men." Who Israel, for an inheritance for the services have not, and which, in all other places excan be otherwise than miserable, whilst living which they serve." "It shall be a statute cept before your class, you show that you under the displeasure of Almighty God?—

for ever throughout your generations, that Sinner, "it is a learful thing to fall into the among the children of Israel they have no and exhort, after your manner. Then look hands of the living God." Consider this ye inheritance. But the tithes of the children at the inconsistency. How would you hear that forget God, before death & eternity over-take you. Slight not the warnings of the ing unto the Lord. I have given to the Lestill small voice of conscience; grieve not the vite to inherit. Take heed, that thou for lieve or practice what he preaches? But Holy Spirit; count not the blood of the cov- sake not the Levite, so long as thou livest perhaps you do not thus teach and exhort; enant an unholy thing; sport not with the upon the earth." Lev. xxvii. 30, and Num. and only hear your class recite their lessons xviii. 21, 23, 24. Thus did the Almighty without commending what they learn to their Sinner, go with me to Calvary; stand still shelter it beneath his own authority, that serious attention at all. If so you are guilty and behold the wonderful transaction: "God none should violate it without a gross affront of holding the office of a teacher without domanifest in the flesh," suffering and dying on to himself, and on the strength of such a sanc- ing its proper work. You say, I go, sir, and

> How then can one who never knew the pow-3. But you must not resign your office.-Keep your place, and seek the proper qualifi-

> 4. It should be to you a solemn thought, that the hand of God has led you into such an employment, as into a corner, where you are held and thus pressed by reason, conscience, corner of the Gospel net. I hope you will never get out of it. May the Lord hold you fast when he has thus caught you, until you yield yourself heartily to him as his humble disciple and servant.—S. S. Journal.

> are. You are bound to hold your place, since

Children's Department.

THE SAILOR'S FAMILY.

There once livid in Ireland a sailor, who had a wife and one child. He was poor, but still he provided a small house for his family, had it decently furnished, and, as he always brought them money when he came home from his voyages, they were quite comforta-

He was very fond of his little boy, and he, too, was very fond of his father. The sailor used to go in a ship to the West Indies, and, when he returned, he always brought back some nice oranges and other good things for his little son.

Well, the Irishman, whose name was Kelly, had once been gone on a voyage to the West Indies for several months, and his family was expecting every day that he would return. Whenever the door was opened, the boy looked up to see if it was not his father who had come.

Four months passed away, and no news came. And now Mrs. Kelly had become very much afraid that something had happenshore, or that it had sunk in the deep sea, or which her husband had perished.

The boy, too, became very uneasy, and was shore in a gale of wind, and dashed to peices upon a rocky island, and it was supposed that all on board perished.

ded upon the island, and found papers and without impunity slay one victim's body, perpieces of the wreck upon the shore by which | haps ten, or even twenty. But the manufacgiving the due reverence on religious regards, off prayer?" "My mother," said he, with they knew it was the vessel in which Kelly turer and vender of ardent spirits slays both diminish nothing of admonition in these par- all the simplicity and artlessness of a child, had sailed. The island was small, and there soul and body; consigns the body to infamy was no person upon it.

case. For counsel is not the worse, but the tender mind, of ungodly prayerless parents. or's wife, and it was long before she could ty—but hundreds—perhaps thousands.

home.

Being deprived of the assistance of her husband, Mrs. Kelly was obliged to make great misery they are producing, and behold in the exertions to support herself and child with rich west an abundant country, a bountiful excomfort. She was, however, very industrious, panse of territory holding forth its inviting and, for a time, she got along pretty well.

At length she was taken sick, and a little The poor woman was still unwell; and it bout a mile to the house of a farmer, whom | ces, body and mind, and yet she cheerfully

know where to find even shelter. Sad, sick, of comfort, of which I know nothing; while I; and almost broken hearted, she crept toward who give an unbounded loose to my appetites, a stable and sat down upon some straw. Here and seek pleasure by every means, seldom or hearted and penitent to the Savior, and learn she remained for some time, with her infant never find it. If, however, there is any such in her arms, and her boy's head resting upon

> Where could she now look for aid? She had no friend, from whom she could find assistance. At length her thoughts turned to that good being, who is ever the friend of the poor and the distressed. To him she prayed fervently, and so deeply was her mind absorbed in this act of devotion, that she did not notice a man who at the moment was passing by on the public road.

> He was on foot, and seeing the woman and her children, stepped toward them, to observe them more carefully. When Mrs. Kelly had finished her petition and opened her eyes, the

She instantly perceived that he was a sailor, and that his countenance bespoke amazeoption whether he will take and keep that ment; and then it struck her that he seemed service, he makes an open profession of his poor woman, betwixt fear and joy, would have

When see recovered, mutual explanations leading them in it. And do you, my friend, ted his, which was this. The ship in which not yourself a believer in Christ, engage in he sailed was wrecked upon the island, and teaching and exhorting children to believe? all perished save himself and two others. Thou that teachest others, teachest thou not These were taken off the island by a vessel and leave no means untried to stifle the voice trust, however, it is only requisite to secure thyself? Do you commend to children that going to the East Indies. As soon as he Saviour whom you yourself reject? Do you, could, he left this ship, and got into a vessel could, he left this ship, and got into a vessel that was going to England; and thus, after an absence of eight months, returned to his country. I need not attempt to describe the happiness that now filled again the hearts of to silence that faithful monitor within? Alas! consequences, in order to its correction, and an impenitent sinner, exhort your pupils to that was going to England; and thus, after repent? Do you, who never pray yourself, an absence of eight months, returned to his happiness that now filled again the hearts of the sailor's family.

> From the Christian Intelligencer. Hymn for the Children of the Church. Thy glory, Lord, we would proclaim, For cov'nant mercy shown; When we, baptized into thy name,

Baptized into the Saviour's death. May we be dead to sin; And quicken'd by his living breath, Be Christ our life within.

Were numbered as thine own.

Thus not by parents' vows alone, Would we be thine, O Lord; Thy right to us, ourselves would own, By bowing to thy word.

Jesus the Lord our Shepherd lives; And while he lives, his flock he'll feed; Ev'n to the tenderest lambs, he gives The proper food their natures need. If e'er they wander from the fold,

He saves them from impending harms; If sick or weary, faint or cold, He fondly takes them in his arms-And bears them home upon his breast;

And all their sicknesses he heals; And for their weariness gives rest; And warms them with the warmth He feels.

Jesus, kind Shepherd, art thou mine? I fain would hear and follow thee; O be thou mine; I would be thine; Thine throughout all eternity.

Temperance Department.

TEMPERANCE HYMN. Put down! put down that sparkling cup, Let not the wine be quaff'd-

Drink not that fatal beverage up; There's poison in the draught! The first small drop the sense depraves, And brings the long carouse, The reason blinds, the will enslaves, Then vain are all thy vows.

Perhaps thou hast a tender wife. Who pledged her early truth, And gave to charm thy wayward life, Her love and blooming youth. Then canst thou prove to her unkind? (Oh! base ingratitude!) And snap those sacred ties that bind The generous and the good.

With pale and care worn, pensive look, Amidst the gloomy scene; She tried to read her Holy Book, And reads and weeps between. Anon she turns to offer up A fervent prayer to Heaven, That you would dash that fatal cup, Return and be forgiven.

And yet there is a darker tale, Which truth now bids me tell: But just beyond this outward veil, There lies a yawning Hell! There shall thy lost and guilty soul Send up its doleful cries, And feel while endless ages roll, The worm that never dies.

TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRITS. EXTRACT.

"Let a man for a moment be a cool specta tor of the results of this traffic, freed from the sordid passions which burn up the charities of our nature—let him feel that his toil by day and by night is to add to human misery—not to build up, but to pull down—not to alleviate existing distress, but to create and diffuse new and awful evils-that through these labors, if successful, it may enable him to fare sumptuously, and be clothed in fine linen, and perevery day expressing his wonder that his haps to die a rich, man, and be given to the worms in pomp and magnificence, there are who lived near by, came to the house, and thousands of his wretched fellow-mortals that told Mrs. Kelly that he had brought sad news. | must for ever bewail his existence as a curse which her husband sailed, had been driven a- through his fellow-man for gold is justly abhored. He slays the body; the soul of his victim, if prepared, may have made a happy exchange, and found its way to the spirits of the Some persons from another vessel had lan- just made perfect. The assassin, if adroit may here, the soul to despair hereafter—and not This was sad intelligence to the poor sail- one body and one soul only, nor ten, nor twen-

reap their harvest in death? Let benevolent men think on it. Let them coolly view the arms to the innocent and noble labors of the husbandman. Were the call heeded, abund-

RICHARD CECIL made the following observation, before his mind was influenced by religion:—"I see two unquestionable facts. 1. My mother is greatly afflicted in circumstan-She was now in great distress, and did not her Bible. 2. My mother has a secret spring secret in religion, why may I not attain it as to execute in the most prompt and handsome manner, every well as my mother? I will immediately seek it from God."

Advertisements.

MARSHALL COLLEGE.

THE Summer Session of this Institution closes on Wednesday30th of September, the day of annual commencement. The Winter Session will commence November 11th, and continue 22 weeks. It is desirable that applicants for admission into College, should present themselves sometime during the week before commencement cay or at the beginning of the Winter Session, the Professors being for the most part absent in vacations.

The Students of Marshall College are carefully instructed in all the branches of a liberal education, and frequent public examinations are held during the course to ascertain their advancement. Candidates for the cegree of Bachelor of Arts must go through the whole course of Studies; but persons are admitted into College as irregular Students who may attend any recitions there are researched. tamhitea into conege as irregular statems who may attent any recitations they are prepared for. The following are the Instructors in the several departments:

Dr. F. A. Rauch President. and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and of the German Language. Hon. Judge Thompson L. L. D.,

Professor of Law. Samuel W. Budd, jr., A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy

William M. Nevin A. M.,
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It is expected that the Professorship of Natural Science vill very shortly be filled.

EXPENSES.

		,	,
		SUMMER SESSION.	WINTER SESSION
1	Tuition,	\$12 00	\$18 00
	Room rent,	2 50	3 50
1	Contingent Expenses,	1 50	1 50
	Board at \$1.75; 18 weeks		weeks 38 50
	Washing, (done in town	3 50	3 50
į			-

Those who board in College eat in commons and the above is the steward's charge. Some who board in town pay a little less per week. The Students furnish the fuel and lights re quired in their rooms. Those who furnish their own rooms pay twelve and a half cents per week less. It is generally recommended to Students to furnish their own rooms. It prevents disappointment in the quality of the furnitue and when a Student leaves College he can move, his furniture or dispess of it to his successor at a trifling loss. dispess of it to his successor at a trifling loss

The College dues are in all cases to be paid in advance, or within the first four weeks of the Session. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

This department is chiefly designed to fit Students for College, but young men who wish to pursue only English studies, or a partial course, are not excluded from its advantages. There are two vacations of four weeks, in April and October each year. The Winter Session commences on the 20th Oct. and continues 24 weeks. The Summer Session consists of 20 weeks. The Instructors are

Rev. William A. Good A. M. RECTOR. E. V. Gerhart A. B. ASSISTANTS

The Rector is a member of the College Faculty, who with him superintend the moral and intellectual progress of the scholars.

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At present all the Students of this department board in town, but the Trustees are now erecting a large and convenient building which will soon be completed & then the youn ger Students from a distance will all be boarded with one of the Teachers and his family in the edifice. The price of boarding in town varies from \$1 62½ to \$2 25 per week.

Sept. 20, 1840.

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Dec. 39, 1840.—1 y.

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